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China

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General

PRC Officials Thank Foreign Experts in China

OW1506082589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0742 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—Wang Nai, director of the Foreign Experts Affairs Bureau under the State Council, and Vice Minister of Culture Liu Deyou called on some foreign experts working at China's Foreign Languages Press Bureau, Radio Beijing and XINHUA NEWS AGENCY here today.

Wang thanked them for continuing to work in China, especially at a time when China has encountered some difficulties.

He told the foreign experts: "Your actions these days have reflected your sincere friendship and kindly sentiments toward the Chinese people, your support for various undertakings in China, and your confidence in the Chinese Government and people."

The experts are from Britain, France, New Zealand, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Germany, India, Kampuchea, Nepal, Burma, Laos, Pakistan, Peru, Egypt and the United States.

Some foreign experts working in Beijing left at the request of their respective embassies after the counter-revolutionary rebellion on June 3. Others stayed on in Beijing and kept at their work.

One expert told the director that she was very concerned about what happened in Beijing in early June. "But the best way to show my concern is to keep working as all Chinese do," she said.

She expressed her regret over the somewhat negative impact on China's image internationally. However, she added, "we are making efforts to repair the damage."

As normal order has been basically restored, some foreign experts who left after June 4 have returned and some have cabled their original work units, promising to be back soon.

Taiwan Monk To Meet With Dalai Lama in U.S.

HK1406120889 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1006 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Report: "Monk Hsing-yun To Meet the Dalai Lama in the United States Next Month"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] [No place name as received] 14 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—According to Taipei sources, Taiwan monk Hsing-yun, who is imparting Buddhist teachings in the United States, will meet the Dalai Lama in Los Angeles on 5 July when the Dalai Lama will be visiting the United States.

Since concluding his mainland family visit at the end of April this year, he has gone to the United States to impart Buddhist teachings there. He has revealed that apart from meeting with him at the Xilai Monastery in Los Angeles in early July, the Dalai Lama will deliver a public speech in the United States.

Soviet Union

RENMIN RIBAO Report on USSR Visit

HK1506063989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
8 Jun 89 p 3

[Article by Xu Xiong (1776 3574): "Everybody Talking at the Same Time—What Was Seen and Heard During a Visit to the Soviet Union"]

[Text] We stayed in the Soviet Union for 17 days, and had extensive contact with the people from all sectors. From the beginning of our trip to the end, no one ever answered "no comment" to our questions, even though some of them were sharp and very "sensitive." I once asked Bulokisky, editor of the MOSCOW NEWS why Yegor K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU did not like the MOSCOW NEWS.

"Not only you, but we, and Western journalists are interested in differences," he said, "and there must be reasons he does not like our weekly magazine. He is a member of the Politburo, and the viewpoint of the Politburo has a 'legal effect' for the whole country. However, we can still maintain our opinion."

When we visited Korotich, chief editor of the journal OGONEK, we asked him: "When the party congress or the Supreme Soviet is convened, would there be an occasion on which reporters are requested to leave? And how could reporters report if they must leave?" Responding to this question, he could have "adopted the bureaucratic tone" or avoided an answer, but he said frankly: "There have been such occasions, and one took place in the recent party congress, but reporters could still have the information they wanted to have, and report the information they wanted to report." In fact, the Russian mass media made a timely report of the speeches delivered at the congress, especially the different opinions, the decisions made by votes, the concrete number of people who cast negative votes, and the secrecy of 209 delegates casting negative votes against one of the proposals—that the 1st party secretary above the district level should concurrently be the chairman of the soviet at the same level and that the chairman of the Supreme Soviet "should enjoy adequately extensive state power"—offered by Gorbachev, the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU.

Presently, in the Soviet Union, at the usual press conference, reporters may ask any question, and there will never be a "no comment." If the host of the press conference cannot answer a question raised by a foreign reporter, if for

instance he does not remember the figure, he will still offer an answer at the next press conference. According to our information, this was unimaginable three years ago. Now the practice has become a social habit.

The Soviet friends said one of the profound changes in the three-year reform in the Soviet Union has been the upholding and expansion of openness. During our visit to the Soviet Union, we had extensive and thorough contact with people from all walks of life, and felt deeply that the political life in the Soviet Union has become active. The long stagnant situation in political thought has been shaken, and the people dare to tell the truth and speak their minds. Even "unorthodox" viewpoints can now be "laid on the table." When we arrived in Moscow, the person who came to meet us was a young Russian in his twenties, and he started talking frankly about politics the first time we met, proclaiming that "we do not need a great leader, or 'god', but a man of action from the ordinary people." One day, we drove to visit an agricultural farm with some friends from press circles. During the three-hour ride, our Russian counterparts kept "talking about the big mountain with great fervor," and discussed each great man of each period in the Soviet Union, even involving "Cheka" and "The KGB". According to our observation, although there are different opinions concerning openness, there is a point common to them—that is, openness make them happy, and eases their spiritual depression.

The quick development of the days has brought new challenges to the Soviet political and economic systems.

To face challenge, there must be reform. But the present reform in the Soviet Union has met with three kinds of obstruction—the Russians called them the "triangular obstruction"—which include the resistance from bureaucracy, the interference from the thinking field, and the worry of the masses. The Soviet Union tackles the first obstruction with criticisms, the second obstruction with debates, and the third obstruction with explanations. In order to do that, the country must be courageous enough to make practical reflections on history, and to make correct evaluations of the reality. Bulokisky, editor of the MOSCOW NEWS, told us his experience: For the masses, some new principles are difficult to understand all at once. Some people who supported the old concepts often wrote to the journal to oppose reform and openness. Many people are used to following the old track, so they cannot be easily changed. Because of this, our journal pays great attention to publicizing new concepts, new viewpoints, and new ways of thinking.

Today, the Russians are thinking, and the whole society joins in debates. A new thinking atmosphere, free from the constraints of authoritativeness and the custody of doctrines, is gradually taking its shape.

At a reception meeting, when I mentioned the problem of openness, a political commentator of TASS frankly expressed his view: "Openness is good, but there must be

some kind of constraint or a domain for it. Now some people with some secret intentions try to use openness, and take it as saying what they want to say; they want to use it to achieve their individual purposes." He continued: "Some people lack analysis and negate everything when they re-evaluate history." About 10 days later, when we visited the chief editor of OGONEK, he gave us a totally different view. He said: "Openness means being practical and realistic. But some people say to put forward the mistake made by Stalin, engaging in ruthless suppression, is to destroy our ideal. Does it mean that to maintain our ideal we must carry out ruthless suppression? There are also some people who think that to re-evaluate history is to negate achievement and everything. Does it mean that when we have some historical achievement, we are not allowed to criticize?" Sometimes, the Soviet friends even held a hot debate in front of us. For example, some people think that since Stalin lived in his particular age, his historical merits cannot be completely eradicated. Some people think that to evaluate history is not to negate history, but to clarify the truth. Some people say the Soviet Union is in a difficult time and the people's thinking is unstable and confused. The people with the opposite view say now there are many debates, which are indications of the country's courage and faith. There is no country in this world that does not have difficulties. The capability of a politician is in realizing difficulties and in solving them.

Now when we read the Soviet journals and newspapers, we will feel the atmosphere of debate. Different opinions concerning the theory of communism, evaluation of historical figures, or research on politics, economy, technology, arts, and education are hotly debated. A "debate column" has recently been opened in PRAVDA. Other journals and newspapers also allocated spaces for debates. Debates bring about changes. The public opinion field has abandoned the past pattern of reciting again and again the same old rhetoric and continuously publishes articles with new viewpoints, new understanding, and new thinking.

It has been an important choice made by the Soviet Union to carry through openness after it has learned the bitter lesson from the past 50 years and evaluated the good and bad when facing the difficult task of reform.

When the reform is being carried out, it will inevitably involve a rethinking of the road the Soviet Union took in the 1970's. At present, the Soviet people are interested in how Stalin established the political and economic models which last until today, why had there been the "personality cult," and the limitations of Khrushchev's reform and the reasons for its failure, as well as the reasons for a stagnant economy and the numerous crises in the society during the reign of Brezhnev.

"There is no restricted area for criticism," and that is the explicit guiding thought for carrying through openness in the Soviet Union. There is of course the problem of how well the society can endure. In the beginning, some

people worry that the society cannot endure clashes from various political forces and ideologies. Certainly, there are reasons for the worry. But some people think, on the other hand, that the society's ability to endure will be enhanced after it has gone through all the hammering.

According to the Soviet friends, openness and democratization in the Soviet Union will be further developed in the course of deepening the reform. There should be a reasonable limit, of course. The basic principles of socialism and the present laws cannot be violated.

**Resumption of Heilongjiang Border Trade Described
HK1506012189 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese
No 21 22 May 89 pp 22-24**

[Article by Xu Jiangshan (1776 3068 0810): "The River Water Is Warm in Spring—Viewing Sino-Soviet Border Trade From Heihe"]

[Text] Prior to Soviet leader Gorbachev's China visit, this reporter came to Heihe, a city described by foreign reporters as the "forefront of Sino-Soviet reconciliation," to find out about the development of Sino-Soviet border trade in recent years and the change on both sides of the border.

**A Shipload of Watermelons "Cracked" the Frozen
Heilong Jiang**

Heihe on the Chinese side and Blagovescensk in Amur Oblast on the Soviet side are the only two cities facing each other across the river on the long Sino-Soviet border. Historical records show that Heihe and Amur Oblast have had a history of economic exchanges for over 100 years. In the almost 80 years, from the signing of the Sino-Russian "Aihui treaty" and "Beijing treaty" in 1858 and 1860, respectively, to the Japanese imperialist occupation of Heihe in 1935, small trade between two sides of Heilong Jiang never stopped. After the founding of New China, the two countries resumed their border trade. Although the quantity and variety of commodities increased, the volume of trade remained constant. In 1966, due to reasons known to all and following the arrival of winter along Heilong Jiang, border trade between the two countries was also "frozen."

A comrade from the Heihe City border trade department told me that Sino-Soviet border trade was formally resumed in September 1987. He said humorously: "This was attributed to a shipload of watermelons!"

The people on both sides of the river have cherished stronger hope for border trade since the relaxation of Sino-Soviet relations over the last few years. In the summer of 1987 the relevant state department approved local border trade plans. This made some people in Heihe think: What should be the first batch of commodities to be shipped across?

Some veteran comrades remembered that Heihe's watermelons were well received by the Soviet people in the 1960's, so they suggested shipping watermelons across.

On 1 September, the sky was clear and Heihe port was quite busy. Several hundred secondary school students helped the port deliver big and sweet watermelons to a ship. Carrying 208 tons of watermelons, the ship began to leave the port for the opposite side, where some Amur Oblast leaders and citizens were waiting. When the ship was approaching, they hailed: "Look, Chinese goods! Chinese watermelons are coming!"

Subsequently, a Soviet ship carrying 360 tons of chemical fertilizers arrived at Heihe port.

Thus the border trade was formally resumed after 20 years of suspension.

1988: Sino-Soviet Border Trade Developed In-Depth

In 1988 Sino-Soviet border trade developed in-depth.

Liu Xingquan, manager of the Heihe border trade company, related this story: One day Simoniz, vice chairman of the executive committee of Amur Oblast, came to see him.

"Comrade manager, please help us," Simoniz said with a worried frown.

After the success of the first Sino-Soviet border trade, Soviet newspapers and radio and television broadcasts kept reporting on border trade, and even the name Simoniz became a synonym for Chinese goods.

People frequently asked: "Comrade vice chairman, when can we buy Chinese goods again?"

Because the light industrial products required by the Soviet Union had to be transported from other parts of the province, it was difficult to meet Soviet demand immediately. Simoniz said: "What about this idea? As Women's Day is approaching, what about shipping some colored handkerchiefs? The female comrades will like them."

"Alright," manager Liu responded quickly.

The Heihe border trade company immediately sent people to Qiqihaer, Harbin, and other cities to order colored handkerchiefs. The Soviet side happily accepted all the colored handkerchiefs regardless of their sizes. On 8 March 30,000 Chinese-made handkerchiefs were put on the Soviet market and sold out in two days.

Sino-Soviet trade has developed over the past year. China has imported 26 types of commodities which include timber, chemical fertilizers, cement, glass, and refrigerators. At over 90 percent, chemical fertilizers account for a larger part of the commodities imported

from the Soviet Union. This has alleviated the shortage of chemical fertilizers in Heilongjiang Province. China exports almost 400 types of commodities to the Soviet Union, ranging from machinery and equipment to electronic wrist watches and brooches. The sales situation in the Soviet market suggests that textile products, fashion, shoes, hats, potatoes, beef, and electronic products are the most welcome. Now border trade with the Soviet Union is also proceeding through Tongjiang and Suifenhe, and Xunke and Xunwu are also being used as temporary ports for handling goods.

Manager Liu Xingquan told this reporter about the policy the state had designated for them, which includes self-conducted negotiations, self-operated sales, self-sought commodity sources, assuming sole responsibility for losses and profits, self-management, carrying out barter trade without using foreign exchange, and maintaining an annual balance. Commodities are exported according to the relevant prices set by the state; for commodities that do not have state prices, they should be exported according to international market prices negotiated by both sides. Barter trade without using foreign exchange is quite good for China because it is short of foreign exchange. This is an advisable trading method under the present circumstances.

In the course of carrying out barter trade, both sides are also exploring ways of economic and technological cooperation and an economic and trade combination. So far Heihe city and the Soviet Union have concluded 49 agreements and signed 8 contracts for investigation and theoretical proofing. These include both sides making joint investments in building a Chinese restaurant, a soft drink factory, a fiberboard factory, a plywood factory, a color photograph finishing center, and a washing machine factory in Blagovescensk of the Soviet Union; on the Chinese side, a coffee shop, a viscose fiberboard factory, and a disposable chopstick factory will be built. Three projects, including processing materials for wood flooring, processing wood fiber tiles, and leather processing are already in trial operation.

The number of Chinese labor service personnel in the Soviet Union has continued to increase since October of last year. Heihe prefecture sent 200 lumberjacks to Amur Oblast to help fell trees in a forest area covering 16,000 hectares for the construction of a hydropower station. The prefecture also sent 400 construction workers and technicians to contract for the interior decorating of a Soviet hospital and hotel.

Heihe: A Bridge Linking Asia and Europe

In March of this year the Heilongjiang Provincial Institute of Social Sciences sponsored in Heihe a national seminar on trade with the Soviet Union. Over 40 experts and academics from a dozen or so provinces attended the seminar and raised good suggestions about developing Sino-Soviet border trade.

Some of the experts said: With a population of 100,000 each, Heihe and Blagovescensk are very attractive and influential. Heihe port has acquired an annual handling capacity of 800,000 tons, and the Beian-Heihe railway will go into full operation this year. Transportation in Blagovescensk is very convenient. The 109-km-long feeder railway links with the main railway in Siberia. With an annual handling capacity of 3 million tons, Blagovescensk has become an important distribution port in Siberia and the far eastern region of the Soviet Union. To the south, it can reach China's hinterland and the Korean peninsula via the Beian-Heihe railway; to the west, it can reach many European countries via the Siberian railway in Amur Oblast; and to the east, it can reach the Sea of Japan and many countries in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region via Vladivostok by means of two major railways in the Soviet Union and waterway transportation in Heilongjiang.

Liu Shaoyu, director of the policy research office of the Heihe prefectural party committee, pointed out that turning Heihe into a branch port for exporting goods to Northeast Asia is beneficial to all sides concerned. Most of the commodities traded between Eastern and Western Europe and Japan and Southeast Asian countries are transported via the main railway in Siberia. Commodities transported to Europe amount to 2 million tons annually. Almost 40 countries and regions use this channel to transport their goods, thus making railway transportation in Siberia very busy. If Heihe is allowed to share the transportation of commodities to and from Northeast Asia, this will at least alleviate the burden on the Siberian railway line. Apart from this, transporting commodities through Heihe is 1,000 km shorter than transporting via the two major railways in the Soviet Union, and this will also save transportation freight. Now transportation pressure on railways in northeastern China is very heavy. Allowing Heihe to share the transportation of import and export commodities will reduce the heavy transportation burden on northeastern China.

Some experts said that Heihe's role as a bridge between Asia and Europe is becoming increasingly prominent following the improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. They made the following suggestions: First, it is necessary to fully display the strong points of Heilongjiang Province and to encourage it to take part in economic activities in Northeast Asia. Many countries including Japan are trying to obtain raw materials through their investments; and the Soviet Union is cooperating with Japan and South Korea for the purpose of importing technology, equipment, and labor resources. Heihe has many strong points that can meet different demands, including Japan's demand for joint explorations of resources. Heihe is also rich in labor resources, light industrial products, and agricultural and sideline products. The shortage of labor resources is an important factor restricting economic development in Siberia and the far eastern region of the Soviet Union. Apart from moving people into this region, the Soviet Union is importing labor resources from East European countries,

Korea, Vietnam, and Cuba. Workers imported from these countries total some 100,000. If China contracts for 10 percent of the Soviet capital construction projects and 50 percent of the lumbering task in its overly mature forest area, 750,000 Chinese workers will be required. This will help solve the employment problem of some people awaiting jobs in China.

Second, it is necessary to develop diversified foreign economic and trade relations by proceeding from a nearby region. Labor resources are more scarce in Siberia than in the far eastern region of the Soviet Union. Japan and Korea are in fierce contention for this region, whereas Siberia basically remains closed. Therefore we should steadily develop economic and trade relations with the far eastern region of the Soviet Union and, on this basis, further expand such relations to Siberia. In addition, many East European countries have expressed their willingness to cooperate with Heilongjiang Province and to provide cotton, woolen, and ramie weaving equipment and technology and other textile production equipment. We should create conditions, improve mutual understanding with East European countries, and make friends with more trading partners.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen the construction of basic facilities and set up a multi-tier trade structure. Communications facilities in border ports including Heihe are still very backward, therefore special funds should be allocated to improve this situation and cope with foreign trade needs. Although Heihe has been classified as a national first-class port, trading at the state level has never been carried out through it and trading at the provincial level is also very rare. Civilian trade is far from being adequate. This situation must be changed as soon as possible. It is necessary to provide theoretical proofing for the Heihe City government's idea of building a Sino-Soviet civilian free trade zone. This will facilitate civilian trade between both sides.

Today spring is already in the air along the Heilong Jiang. People's confidence in the prospects for Sino-Soviet economic and trade development made this reporter recall an old poem that reads: "The duck knows first when the river becomes warm in spring."

West Europe

China To Approve Two 'Major' German Investments
OW1506034589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0152 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—The state will soon approve two major Federal German-invested firms in Beijing—a 40-million U.S. dollars telephone-exchange equipment project and an 800-million-yuan (216 million U.S. dollars) airplane maintenance business, funded respectively by Siemens and Lufthansa, according to today's "CHINA DAILY".

Chu Baotai, an official in charge of foreign investment with the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (MOFERT) announced the anticipated approvals were evidence that China will not change its open policy and far-sighted foreign entrepreneurs should not give up business opportunities in China despite its recent domestic unrests.

"Since we are taking measures to further improve our investment environment, I believe more investors will come to China in the near future," Chu told a forum attended by Beijing municipal officials and representatives of a dozen businesses funded with overseas investments.

Chu called on foreign business people who left the country early last week in Beijing to return to work as soon as possible.

Of the 500 foreign staff members in Beijing, more than 100 remained on duty during the period, as the others left China, according to Zhang Ming, director of the Beijing Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Commission.

Most of the foreign-funded businesses continued operating as usual and a few others halted production for only a couple of days because of traffic problems during the time, he said.

One example mentioned by Beijing's Vice-Mayor Wu Yi at the forum was the Beijing-Matsushita Color Crt Co Ltd, the biggest Sino-Japanese Joint-venture in China.

Its 38 Japanese staff members kept on working during the period. The plant is to start operation in July, two months ahead of the original schedule.

By the end of May, the city had approved 484 foreign-invested firms with a total contractual foreign investment of 1.83 billion U.S. dollars and about 160 firms are in operation.

Shanghai Mayor Thanks FRG Automobile Experts
OW1506084289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0610 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Shanghai, June 15 (XINHUA)—Shanghai Mayor Zhu Rongji yesterday morning went to the Shanghai Volkswagen Corporation to visit German experts and technicians who have been working with their Chinese counterparts all through the past weeks of turmoil.

The mayor expressed his thanks and regards to the German experts and technicians who, the mayor said, "stayed in Shanghai in the face of difficulties, together with the Shanghai people to carry on production".

The mayor went to workshops and a technical training center, and talked with German experts there. He expressed his hope that foreign friends would continue to make their valuable contributions to the development of Shanghai.

The mayor quoted top Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping as saying that China's open policy will not change. He expressed his view that the construction of an export-oriented economy and investment environment in China's top industrial city of Shanghai will be further improved.

He said that the construction of basic facilities in the city, including the underground railway project, a Shanghai-Federal German joint venture, is going well. The mayor expressed his sincere wish that all Sino-foreign joint ventures would prosper.

Political & Social

U.S. Personnel To Be 'Captured' for Fang Lizhi *HK1506021789 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Jun 89 p 1*

[Special Dispatch: "It is Said That American Embassy Personnel Will Be Captured and Kept As Hostages To Force the United States To Hand Over Fang Lizhi"]

[Text] Diplomatic sources in Beijing revealed that because dissidents Fang Lizhi and his wife are still sheltered by the U.S. Embassy in Beijing, the Chinese authorities are planning to arouse the masses to telephone the U.S. Embassy to express dissatisfaction. The next step would be the mobilization of the masses to surround the embassy. In delivering a petition, they would capture the embassy official receiving it. The latter would be held as a hostage in exchange for Fang Lizhi and his wife.

Another source said that Fang Lizhi and his wife had secretly left Beijing for the port of Tianjin. They went aboard a foreign container vessel and left. The Ministry of State Security had ordered coastal ports, including the Guangzhou Huangpu Harbor, to keep a closer watch. This report has still not been confirmed by the authorities.

A report from diplomatic sources in Beijing said that State President Yang Shangkun at a recent meeting decided through consultations to plan the mobilization of the masses to force the U.S. Embassy to hand over Fang Lizhi and his wife. Apart from an attack by continuously making telephone calls, the masses would also be aroused to surround the U.S. Embassy. This would give soldiers and policemen an excuse to move in to maintain order. When the masses hand a petition to the embassy official, the soldiers and policemen around would immediately rush up to capture that official as a hostage.

Warrants Issued for Fang

*HK1506041589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 13 Jun 89 p 2*

[XINHUA report: "Public Security Ministry Transmits Order Issued by Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau To Arrest Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)—Today the Public Security Ministry issued a circular on transmitting to public security departments, bureaus in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, and public security bureaus in railway, traffic, and civil aviation departments an arrest warrant issued by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau.

The circular says: Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian have hidden to avoid punishment after committing the crime of counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation.

The Beijing Public Security Bureau has submitted an application to a subsidiary office of the Beijing Municipal Procuratorate for approval of their arrest, and an arrest warrant has been thereby issued. Public security organs in various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government, public security organs in railway, civil aviation, and traffic departments, and public security organs at frontier ports are immediately requested to make preparations for arresting them, and to take strict measures to prevent them from fleeing. Once they discover Fang and Li, they must arrest them, and report it to the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau.

The following is the full text of the arrest warrant:

Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian are guilty of the crime of counterrevolutionary propaganda and instigation. They have violated Article 102 of the criminal law of the PRC. Approval for their arrest has been granted by a subsidiary office of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate. The People's Congress Standing Committee of the Haidian District in Beijing Municipality has also approved the arrest of Li Shuxian.

Fang Lizhi, male, born on 12 December 1936, a native of Hangzhou City in Zhejiang Province, and research fellow of the Beijing Observatory under the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He is about 172 cm in height, and slightly overweight. His hair is long and combed to one side, his face is oval, and he wears spectacles for nearsightedness. He throws out his chest and raises his head when walking.

Li Shuxian, female, born on 28 January 1935, a native of Jiashan County in Anhui, and associate professor of the Department of Physics of Beijing University. She is 160 cm in height, and slightly underweight. She has short, permed hair, and her face is oval with marked freckles. She walks fairly fast.

Criminals Fang and Li have fled to avoid punishment, and the order for their arrest has been issued. On receiving this order, public security organs in various prefectures and counties are requested to make preparations for the arrest. Public security organs in various provinces and autonomous regions are also requested to assist in the arrest. Once they discover Fang and Li, they must arrest them immediately, and report it to the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau.

The Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau

11 June 1989

Plenum Unlikely To Be Held in Near Future

*HK1506041089 Hong Kong MING PAO
in Chinese 15 Jun 89 p 1*

["Special dispatch": "The Fourth Plenary Session Will Not Be Held for the Time Being"]

[Text] According to reports from Beijing, some well-informed personages in Beijing said that senior CPC leaders have decided not to convene, for the time being,

the Fourth Plenary Session, which will determine changes in leadership at the top level, to maintain unity within the Party. The problem of General Secretary Zhao Ziyang will also be laid aside temporarily. At present, an enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau is being held in Beijing to make preparation for the Fourth Plenary Session. The time for convening the Fourth Plenary Session is the focus of attention of the political circles in Beijing at present.

Senior CPC responsible persons regarded to be of Zhao Ziyang's faction have appeared one after another with the exception of only Zhao Ziyang, Hu Qili, and Rui Xingwen. Yang Rudai, Secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee and Member of the Political Bureau, who has a close relationship with Zhao Ziyang, has already been proved to be safe and sound. Ding Guangen, alternate member of the Political Bureau, who is a close friend of Deng Xiaoping, has also attended a meeting of responsible persons of various departments of the State Council convened by Li Peng. Those who attended the meeting were Yao Yilin, Tian Jiyun, Li Tieying, Wu Xueqian, Song Ping, Qin Jiwei, Ding Guangen, Yan Mingfu, Wen Jiabao, Chen Junsheng, and others. Ji Pengfei, Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office and Chairman of the Hong Kong Basic Law Drafting Committee, was also present.

It is disclosed that senior CPC leaders have demanded that responsible persons of various ministries and commissions make known their stands toward the policy decision of the central authorities. The appearance of Tian Jiyun, Wen Jiabao, Chen Junsheng, Yan Mingfu, and other people of Zhao's faction is a show to the outside of unity at the high level put up by the CPC Central Committee. This is also to show that people of Zhao's faction have expressed their loyalty to those who are in power.

State Council Premier Li Peng strongly criticized the press circles on the mainland at the meeting held the day before yesterday. Li Peng said, "Because of the mistakes in giving guidance to the journalism work of a small number of comrades at the CPC Central Committee who departed from the Party's stand, some press units gave an erroneous direction to public opinion in the course of putting down this turmoil and rebellion." This remark is generally regarded as being directed at Hu Qili and Rui Xingwen and as a hint foreshadowing a formal announcement on releasing them from their posts in the future.

Before 19 May, the propaganda work of the CPC had been in the charge of Hu Qili, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau, and Rui Xingwen, Secretary of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee. Li Peng's speech clearly shows that Hu Qili and Rui Xingwen, together with Zhao Ziyang, have lost their power. However, Li Peng still called Hu and Rui "comrades." Therefore, they will not be very severely dealt with. They may survive the misfortune after "admitting and correcting their mistakes" within the party.

KYODO Says Zhao Ziyang 'May Be Safe'
OW1406145389 Tokyo KYODO in English
1429 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—A high-ranking Japanese Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday evening he believes that China's party chief Zhao Ziyang may be safe and possible disciplinary action against him would not be harsh.

Zhao is said to have been expelled from the Chinese leadership because he had allegedly sided with pro-democracy Chinese demonstrators.

The Japanese official was speculating on the basis of a general assessment of the current Chinese situation, precipitated by the pro-democracy demonstrations and the reported power struggle in the leadership.

The Japanese official said the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Li Peng have taken the heat out of the student-initiated demonstrations and succeeded in preventing a civil war. The Chinese leaders are apparently making efforts to restore order out of chaos and thus their disciplinary action would be not harsh, the official predicted.

Zhao may be even assigned to some post in the future, the official said.

Senior Members Asked To Make Self-Evaluations
HK1506014389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Jun 89 p 4

[Text] Senior members of left-wing organisations in Hong Kong, both official and commercial, have been asked by the Beijing authorities to make "self-examinations" of their role, if any, in the series of demonstrations in the territory in sympathy with the student movement in Beijing.

Based on the assessment of these "examinations", the Chinese authorities will then decide whether these members would be recalled or allowed to remain in the territory, the sources said.

"So far, this exercise applies to the upper echelons of the pro-China organisations," the source said.

They expected, however, that over the next few months there would be some major personnel changes in these organisations.

Since the middle of May, hundreds of thousands of Hong Kong people took to the streets voicing their support for the students in Beijing. And since martial law was imposed in the capital on May 19, the demonstrators also demanded the dismissal of the Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng.

Among the demonstrators were hundreds of employees of left-wing organisations and firms, many of whom also staged rallies outside the Hong Kong office of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Happy Valley.

Speculation is rife in the territory over the eventual successor to the NCNA's Hong Kong director, Mr Xu Jiatun, who in late May was in Beijing for consultations with Mr Li.

A strong contender for the post is said to be the Vice-Foreign Minister Zhou Nan.

A career diplomat, Mr Zhou was head of the Chinese team during the Sino-British negotiations over Hong Kong's future in 1984.

In that position, he was well acquainted with many Hong Kong officials and community leaders, including the Governor, Sir David Wilson.

NPC Member Li Gui Denies Signing Petition
HK1506085889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Mandarin 1210 GMT 13 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service" report: "NPC Standing Committee Member Li Gui Writes To Say He Never Joined a 'Signature Drive'"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—Member of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee Li Gui recently wrote a letter to the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY to clarify a report by WEN WEI PO of Hong Kong on a signature drive among NPC Standing Committee members. The following is the full text of his letter:

The General Editorial Department,

XINHUA NEWS AGENCY:

I have just learned that WEN WEI PO on 25 May carried on its front page a so-called report saying that 57 NPC Standing Committee members jointly petitioned to hold an urgent meeting of the NPC Standing Committee, and that I was among those petitioners. In fact, I have never signed such a petition, and the report of my involvement in the petition was sheer fabrication. I therefore write this to clarify the truth.

Li Gui, member of the NPC Standing Committee.

June 4, 1989.

Authorities Classify Beijing, Provincial Crisis
HK1506020289 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1200 GMT 14 Jun 89

["Incidents in Beijing and in Other Places Are Classified Differently by the Chinese Authorities"]

[Text] Hong Kong, 14 Jun (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—According to a report from Beijing, when the Chinese leaders in Beijing make speeches, or Beijing newspapers publish articles, they classify the nature of incidents in Beijing and elsewhere differently. The incident in Beijing is classified as "counterrevolutionary rebellion," whereas incidents happening in other places are treated as "disturbances."

According to Li Peng, in a period of about 2 months from 15 April onward, "the matter had been developing continuously. It developed from student unrest into a disturbance, and finally into counterrevolutionary rebellion." If troops were not sent to suppress it, it would have spread to the whole country. A signed article by Guo Yubing published in RENMIN RIBAO says: "When a counterrevolutionary rebellion was happening in Beijing, serious incidents of a number of ruffians in Shanghai, Guangzhou, Wuhan, Chengdu, Guiyang, Harbin, Lanzhou and other big cities smashing law enforcement organs, blocking traffic, burning shops, looting belongings...also occurred." The Armed Police Force and public security cadres and policemen "struck heavy blows at those ruffians to stop the disturbances swiftly."

In the face of the incidents which happened in Beijing and elsewhere, the Chinese authorities have reiterated the seriousness of the class struggle. Guo Yubing's article stressed: A series of incidents happening in Beijing and elsewhere have shown that in China "class struggle has continued to exist in a certain scope," that a tiny number of reactionary elements "have never given up their political aims," and that "this is determined by the law of the class struggle."

In addition, Guo's article also points out: a tiny number of reactionary elements "linked with those at the higher and lower levels, and with those at home and abroad, or sneak into key departments to occupy important posts, or win the support of reactionary forces abroad. They gang up together to attract people's attention. They have made preparations for a long time in terms of ideology, public opinion, and organization. Those who are openly engaged in various outrages of beating, smashing, looting, and burning are mainly persons who were released after serving a sentence, and have not remoulded themselves well, some political hooligans, dregs of the 'gang of four', and other social dregs. They are those who appear on the stage and the social foundation of the current disturbance. While striking a resolute blow at them, we must on no account let off those plotters and organizers hiding behind the scenes."

Commentator Claims Government 'Major Victory'
*HK1506030989 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS
EDITION in Chinese 15 Jun 89 p 1*

[Commentator's Article: "Unite To Face the Enemy Together"]

[Text] Profoundly exposing the conspiracy of a very small number of people in stirring up turmoil and plotting counterrevolutionary rebellion, strengthening the unity of the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country, and isolating to the maximum and cracking down on a handful of reactionary elements constitute the important key to winning total victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

In this counterrevolutionary rebellion, the major political strategy in the conspiratorial activities of the very small number of people was to do everything possible to disrupt relations between the masses on the one hand and the party, the government, and the people's Army on the other, and wreck by fair means or foul the unity of the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country. Under the pretext of punishing corruption and demanding democracy, they took advantage of certain mistakes in party and government work and used the patriotic fervor of the young students to incite the students to stage street processions and encouraged them to stage hunger strikes in Tiananmen Square, and hoodwinked citizens who did not know the truth to voice their support; they vigorously inflamed young students' and citizens' dissatisfaction with the party and government in a vain attempt to make use of the masses' strength to compel the party and government to submit, so as to attain their unspeakable aims. Their conspiracy suffered a heavy blow when the State Council decided to impose martial law in parts of Beijing, and they then changed their methods and pointed the spearhead straight at the people's Army. They spread rumors to mislead people, incited the masses to obstruct, surround, and attack the martial law units, continually provoked incidents, sharpened the contradictions, and caused and expanded confrontation between some young students and citizens on the one hand and the party, the government, and the people's Army on the other, with the result that the turmoil escalated. When their conspiracy was seen through by more and more of the masses and cadres, and was on the point of going bankrupt, they acted like desperate cornered beasts and staked everything on a single throw by engineering the shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion. They frenziedly stormed vital departments of the party, government, and Army, savagely and cruelly injured officers and men of the martial law units, brazenly beat, smashed, looted, and burned state property, lit fires everywhere, and incited workers, shops, and students to strike; they formed ties between inside and outside, and begged reactionary forces abroad to put pressure on China in a vain attempt to isolate China politically and wreck it economically. However, their criminal conspiracy did not succeed, nor could it have possibly done so. Their wild move in fact exposed their

true features to the full light of day, and they became excellent teaching materials by negative example for educating and uniting the people.

The plotters and organizers of this counterrevolutionary rebellion were mainly a very small number of people who have long clung to the stand of bourgeois liberalization and engaged in political conspiracies, people with links to hostile forces abroad, and people who provided illegal organizations with vital party and state secrets. Those who came out to wreak violence by beating, smashing, looting, and arson were mainly criminals released at the end of their sentence who had not been properly reformed, a number of political hooligan gangs, remnants of the "gang of four," and other dregs of society. Their criminal aim was to overthrow party leadership, negate the socialist system, and establish a bourgeois republic as a vassal of the Western powers. If their conspiracy were allowed to succeed, still greater turbulence and splits would occur in the whole country; the People's Republic, whose establishment required the sacrifice of millions of martyrs, would be destroyed in a moment; the fruits of 10 years of reforms and construction would all be lost; and the whole country would be enveloped in white terror. No true Communist Party member and no conscious citizen of the Republic would allow them to do that.

The CPC is the vanguard of the Chinese working class, the faithful representative of the people of all nationalities in China, and the leadership core in China's socialist cause. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC has united with the workers, peasants, and intellectuals of all nationalities in the country, with the democratic parties, non-party democratic figures, and patriotic forces of all nationalities and has persisted in the four cardinal principles and the general guideline of reform and opening up. The party has led the people of the whole country to carry out socialist modernization, scoring outstanding achievements acknowledged by the world. Of course, there have also been quite a number of mistakes in the party's work, and some of them were relatively big mistakes, but the party's basic line has been correct and has gained the support of the people of the whole country because it has represented the interests of the masses throughout the country and the development orientation for the era. The CPC by no means denies or evades its shortcomings and mistakes, and it has the will and the capability to correct them. The very small number of people gained no popular favor in taking advantage of certain mistakes in the party's work and vigorously sowing discord between the masses and the party in a vain attempt to fundamentally negate party leadership and overthrow it. As a result they were fated to fail.

In the current severe struggle related to the future and destiny of the party and state, when contradictions of all kinds were intermingled and things were abnormally complex, the party and government, judging the hour and sizing up the situation, and acting with justification,

adopted extremely cautious methods. When the young students applied improper methods such as processions, demonstrations, sit-ins, and hunger strikes in raising slogans calling for punishment for official profiteers and elimination of corruption, the party and government fully affirmed their patriotic fervor and held numerous dialogues with them, patiently listened to their views, advised them to break off their hunger strike, return to their campuses, and resume classes, and repeatedly reminded them not to be used by a very small number of people, thus distinguishing between them and a very small number of people stirring up turmoil and easing the contradictions as much as possible. When the turmoil gradually escalated and the government, as a last resort, decided to impose martial law in parts of Beijing, clashes broke out between young students and citizens, who did not know the truth, and the martial law units entering the city due to the deceptions perpetrated by a very small number of people. The result was that the contradictions tended to sharpen and good and bad were hard to distinguish; yet the party and government still adopted an attitude of extreme restraint. However, developments did not conform to people's good intentions; the very small number of people, unreconciled to their defeat, finally engineered the counterrevolutionary rebellion. At this critical juncture, the CPC Central Committee and State Council, representing the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country, saved the People's Republic by taking decisive action and resolutely suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion. The facts have proved that the CPC is loyal to the people, our government is loyal to the people, and the party and government have the capability to put a stop to turmoil and to quell rebellion, for which they have gained the support of the people of the whole country.

The People's Liberation Army [PLA] is an army that serves the people wholeheartedly. To protect the great capital Beijing and carry out their sacred duty of enforcing martial law, when they encountered the hooligans' frenzied abuse, encirclements, attacks, and illegal kidnappings, the commanders and fighters justified the great trust placed in them by the people, united as one, observed strict discipline, and acted heroically and dauntlessly in cracking down hard on the counterrevolutionary arrogance of a handful of ruffians and rapidly putting down this counterrevolutionary rebellion. After the rebellion was put down, heedless of fatigue, they fought continuous battles and did a great deal of work in restoring normal order in the capital. They have proved by their blood and loyalty that the PLA is worthy to be called the strong pillar of the People's Republic and just and virtuous soldiers who love and protect the people. By their own practical deeds they have gained the understanding and support of the people of the capital, including the young students, and the respect and love of the people of the whole country.

A major victory has now been won in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion; the situation in Beijing and indeed in the whole country is stabilizing and

developing in a good direction; however the struggle has by no means ended. The whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country must seriously study the "Letter of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to the Party Members and People of the Whole Country," and seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech delivered when meeting cadres at and above army level of martial law units. They must profoundly understand the nature of this counterrevolutionary rebellion, distinguish between right and wrong, enhance understanding, and spontaneously maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee. It is necessary to draw clear distinctions in policies. The plotters and organizers of the counterrevolutionary rebellion and riotous elements who caused incidents of beating, smashing, looting, and arson must be promptly reported and exposed and punished severely by the law without any mercy. With regard to the ordinary masses who staged street processions and so on because they did not know the truth, we should mainly step up education for them, set out the facts and speak reason, and help them to enhance understanding. In accordance with the arrangements of the 3d Plenary Session of the 13th CPC Central Committee, we should further improve the economic environment, rectify the economic order, comprehensively deepen the reforms, develop production, increase supplies, and do a good job in economic work. We should further promote relations between army and people and between police and people, and actively assist the PLA, the Armed Police Forces, and the public security cadres and policemen in carrying out their duties to put an end to the chaos and restore normal order in work, study, and daily life as soon as possible. We believe that so long as the people of the whole country closely unite around the CPC Central Committee and State Council, with everyone making concerted and united efforts, we will certainly be able to overcome the difficulties and win all-round victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Groups Meet To Study Deng Xiaoping Speech

Li Peng Chairs Study Meeting

*OW1506100089 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program, announcer-read report with portions recorded]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party [CPC] Central Committee sponsored a meeting at the Huairan Hall in Zhongnanhai this afternoon. Present at the meeting were vice chairmen of the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee, vice chairmen of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] National Committee, and principal leading members of all democratic parties. [As an unidentified male announcer reads the report, camera pans—from left to right—the oval hall showing attendees sitting at many rows of long conference tables, five or six on each side. At the center of the hall and between the conference

tables is an oval space with a big, potted tropical plant. Li Peng, and Qiao Shi on his left, are seen sitting at the far end of the space, facing the camera; and Li Ximing, sitting on Li Peng's right hand side, is seen facing the right side of the hall]

The meeting was chaired by Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee and premier of the State Council. [Video cuts to show closeups of Li, wearing a greyish Western-style business suit, and brief shots of other unidentified attendees reading pages of printed documents]

[Begin Li recording] This meeting has only one purpose, namely to relay to you the full text of the speech Chairman Deng Xiaoping recently made at the meeting attended by Army commanders and higher-ranking cadres of the martial law units. The speech is a very important one. It provides a profound analysis of the cause and nature of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing and the measures we should take. It also points out that the policy of implementing reform, opening to the outside world, and upholding the four cardinal principles will not be changed in the future, and that the four modernizations drive will continue to proceed. [end recording]

Qiao Shi, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau Standing Committee, conveyed the speech Comrade Deng Xiaoping made on 9 June during the meeting with Army commanders and higher-ranking cadres of martial law units. [Video cuts to show closeup shots of Qiao, wearing a light grey Mao tunic, reading from pages]

Li Ximing, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, gave an account of the occurrence and suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. [Video cuts to show frontal, medium closeup shots of Li reading from pages]

Li Peng made an important speech at the meeting. [Video cuts to show long shots of Li and Qiao Shi sitting at the far end of the oval space in the middle of the hall, then cuts to show closeup of Li speaking without notes]

How are we going to deal with certain misconceptions? It is hoped that, by studying [Deng Xiaoping's speech] you will unify your thinking with the spirit of the speech.

Li Peng stressed: The multiparty cooperation system under the CPC leadership—a system that has taken shape after many years—will not be changed because of the counterrevolutionary rebellion. We will continue to show our utter devotion to each other and share weal and woe. At this critical moment, I hope all democratic parties will unify their thinking, work harder, and play their parts in thoroughly suppressing this rebellion and in maintaining political stability and unity.

Present at today's meeting were Xi Zhongxun, Peng Chong, Zhu Xuefan, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Liao Hansheng, Ni Zhifu, Chen Muhua, Fei Xiaotong, Sun Qimeng, Lei Jieqiong, and Wang Hanbin, vice chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee;

Also present were Yan Mingfu, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Yang Jingren, Kang Keqing, Qu Wu, Ma Wenrui, Qian Xuesen, Sun Xiaocun, Cheng Siyuan, Lu Jiayi, Qian Zhengying, Ismail Amat, and Hou Jingru, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee who were in Beijing;

Peng Qingyuan, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang Central Committee; Chu Tunan, honorary chairman of the China Democratic League [CDL] Central Committee; Gao Tian, executive vice chairman of the CDL Central Committee; Wan Guoquan, vice chairman of the China Democratic National Construction Association Central Committee; Chen Shunli, vice chairman of the China Association for Promoting Democracy Central Committee; Fang Rongxin, executive vice chairman of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party Central Committee; Huang Dingchen, honorary chairman of the China Zhi Gong Dang [CZGD] Central Committee; Yang Jike, executive vice chairman of the CZGD Central Committee; Du Rongfu, vice chairman of the CZGD Central Committee; Sun Chengpei, vice chairman of the Jiusan Society Central Committee; Cai Funing, chairman of the Presidium of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government [TDSG] Central Committee; Chen Zhongyi, member of the Presidium of the TDSG Central Committee; Sun Fuling, executive vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce; and Cao Zhi, Song Deming, Li Ding, Wan Shaofen, Wu Lianyan, Song Kun, and Zhang Shengcuo, leading members of relevant authorities were also present. [As these names are announced, video pans the conference hall randomly to show closeups and medium-shots of above mentioned attendees, some wearing hearing aids, reading what is apparently the printed version of Deng Xiaoping's speech. Some vacant seats are seen between the attendees]

PLA Units Study Speech

HK1406145689 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO
in Chinese 13 June 89 p 1

[XINHUA report: "The Three General Departments and Various Major Units of the People's Liberation Army Convey and Study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 June (XINHUA)—Every department and major unit of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] discussed and conscientiously studied the important speech by Chairman of the CPC Central Military Commission, Deng Xiaoping, given at the meeting with cadres at and above army level from the martial law enforcement units. All stated that they will resolutely

obey the orders of the party, be loyal to the people, and will struggle for a complete victory in checking turmoil, quelling counterrevolutionary riots, and stabilizing the situation.

Over recent days the party committees of the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, the Beijing, Shenyang, Jinan, Nanjing, Guangzhou, Chengdu, and Lanzhou Military Regions, the Air Force, the Navy, the Second Artillery Corps, the Commission of Science, Technology, and Industry for National Defense, the National Defense University, and the Academy of Military Sciences held party meetings and meetings of their organ cadres to conscientiously relay and study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech. Through study and discussions they acquired a profound understanding of such issues as the essence and roots of the counterrevolutionary riots in the capital, the decisive role played by the older generation proletarian revolutionaries at the crucial moment concerning the life and death of the party and the state, and the important role of our Army in defending the motherland and consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship. Many comrades said: At the moment when initial success was won in suppressing the counterrevolutionary riots Chairman Deng cordially received the leading comrades from the martial law enforcement units and made an important speech. This will play an inestimable role in unifying the thinking of the entire party, the entire Army, and the people throughout the country, smashing the counterrevolutionary rumors by a small number of conspiratorial elements, and fundamentally stabilizing the current situation. Some veteran comrades said: Chairman Deng is truly the person at the helm of our party and state. Particularly since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, at every crucial moment he was the one who clearly showed us the direction. At the present crucial moment when the destiny of the party and the state is in danger, again he is the one who stepped forward bravely to lead the entire party, the entire Army, and the people throughout the country in smashing the counterrevolutionary riots with a proletarian revolutionary's imposing boldness of vision, courage, and resourcefulness. He has thus saved the socialist cause and safeguarded the achievements of the 10-year reform.

In the study and discussions everybody further understand the nature of this struggle. Many comrades said Chairman Deng had clarified the nature of the struggle. The favoring of democracy and opposition to corruption by a very small number of people was only a sideshow. Their true intention was to overthrow the CPC, negate the socialist system, and subvert our country. The riots were organized and premeditated, having domestic as well as international causes. The occurrence of the riots was independent of people's will. Chairman Deng made a penetrating analysis of the nature and root causes of the riots which enables us to have a deeper understanding of the necessity and complicated and long-term nature of the struggle. Through study, some units have

come to understand the importance of summing up the lessons of experience. They said that Chairmen Deng once pointed out in sincere words and earnest wishes that the lessons of the experience of 10 years of reform must be summed up in a serious manner and that we must give play to the political superiority enjoyed by our party. For various reasons this correct instruction was not implemented in a thorough manner. The counterrevolutionary riots were the result of the launching of bourgeois liberalization. One lesson for our party is that under the new situation of reform and opening up, ideological education was weakened, the spirit of arduous pioneering work was weakened, and the four cardinal principles were not upheld consistently. The lessons from these mistakes are profound and must be borne in mind forever and resolutely corrected.

Through study and discussions, personnel in some units deepened their understanding in the following aspects: One, understanding more clearly the inevitability of the occurrence of counterrevolutionary riots. The event prompts us to consider coolly the past and the future and sum up the lessons of experience and this will make our steps in the future steadier, better, and faster. Two, further clarifying the nature and threat of the riots. It was very wise and appropriate that the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission adopted resolute measures to quell the riots. Three, the important functions of the older generation proletarian revolutionaries in quelling the riots was made clear. And four, clarifying the heavy responsibility of the Army in this round of struggle.

The speech given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping gave the party committee members of all units and the wide mass of commanders and soldiers tremendous encouragement and drive. Many comrades said that Chairman Deng highly recommended the units for their loyalty to the party and the people, obedience to orders, strict observance of discipline, willingness to endure hardship and sacrifice, and being conscientious to their own office. This is in fact an encouragement and motivation by the party and the people. We are the People's Army. We will be closely united and will rally around the central authorities and defend the party's legitimate interests, people's interests, protect the results obtained by the people's labor, and maintain social stability. The PLA is an ironclad Great Wall forged by the party. We will not tolerate any attempt to overthrow the CPC, negate the socialist system, and subvert the PRC. Facts prove that our party has the strength to lead the whole party, Army, and people across the country in eliminating any resistance on our road of progress, to guarantee that the correct line and policy laid down since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee will continue without interruption and thus a more stable and prosperous country will be built.

The wide mass of commanders and soldiers stated that although the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary riots has achieved initial victory, the mission ahead is

arduous and complicated. The state of mind must not be slackened and acute alertness must be maintained. We must ensure that under any severe situation we will firmly stay in line with the CPC Central Committee ideologically, politically, and in our actions. Through the ordeal and trials of quelling the counterrevolutionary riots the troops must all the more care for the people, fulfill their duties, and deal harsh blows at the handful of rioters. With the image of powerful and civilized troops, and through more effective measures and actions, the Army units will crush the riots and contribute to maintaining stability and unity.

More on PLA Study

HK1506070989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 10 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"; Report on "The Command of Martial Law Units Studied Comrade Deng Xiaoping's Important Speech, Determined To Wrest a Thorough Victory in Suppressing the Counterrevolutionary Riot"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)—According to a report from the information service of the Command of Martial Law Units, the Command seriously studied the important speech given by Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission in receiving cadres at and above the Army level of the martial law units. The command was determined to keep up the efforts and wrest a thorough victory in the suppression of the counterrevolutionary riot.

In a discussion, everyone said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping with great foresight made a concise analysis of the causes and nature of this counterrevolutionary riot. He set great store by the mission accomplished by the martial law units. He defined a clear direction for the building of the Army and the reform and construction of the state in the days ahead. This is of extremely great significance in unifying the thinking of the entire party, the whole Army and all the people of the country and wresting a thorough victory in suppressing the counterrevolutionary riot.

Everyone said that this counterrevolutionary riot is no accident. It is a political adverse current combining the general international climate and the trend of thought now existing in China. It will sooner or later come about independent of the will of people. In this crucial historical moment bearing on life or death, distinction or survival of the party and state, Comrade Deng Xiaoping with sharp insight and great drive quickly and accurately pointed out the nature of this struggle. The party Central Committee decisively reached the brilliant decision to resolutely oppose turmoil and suppress the counterrevolutionary riot, saving the party, saving the state and maintaining the fundamental interests of the people of the whole country. Practice in more than 1 month has fully shown that Deng Xiaoping's judgment on the nature of this struggle is entirely correct. Comrade Deng

Xiaoping is not only the supreme commander of the whole Army but also the chief designer of our country's construction and reform programs. By advancing in the direction charted by the party Central Committee, there are hopes for the Army, for the party, and for our country's construction and reform.

Everyone also said that with deep feeling, Comrade Deng Xiaoping spoke highly of the martial law unit effort to suppress the counterrevolutionary riot. This is an extremely great enlightenment, an encouragement, and a spur to the martial law units and the commanders and fighters of the whole Army. In the past few days, the martial law units have with their own actual actions provided a qualified answer to the party and the people demonstrating that this Army is worth being the People's Army led by the party, worth being the fraternal Army of the people and worth being a strong pillar in safeguarding the people's democratic dictatorship. Meanwhile, everyone with a deep sense of responsibility unanimously expressed the need to seriously sum up lessons and experiences, to follow up a good beginning with a good end, and to go all out to achieve overall victory. Everyone said: We are confident that the masses of people support the party, follow the socialist road and passionately love the fraternal Army. Rioters and the dregs of the nation represent an extremely small number of people. Practice in these few days is enough to prove this. With the support of the masses of people, we can surely write this answer in a still better way.

Everyone holds the view that at present a great victory has been achieved in suppressing the riot. But the task in the next step is still very arduous. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech is not only an order to commend the martial law units but also a mobilization order. Everyone said that we must firmly carry out the State Council's martial law order; give full play to the role of a defense team, a propaganda team and a service team; act in close cooperation with armed policemen, public security policemen and the masses of people; continuously crack down on a handful of counterrevolutionary rioters in a steady, accurate and vehement manner; actively do a good job of preaching among the masses; strive to do good and down-to-earth things for the masses of people in the capital; unite with the masses of people in the capital in wresting a thorough victory in suppressing the counterrevolutionary riot and restoring the capital to normal order; strive to make still greater contributions to the party and the people; and let the people of the whole country be happy and the party Central Committee set its heart at rest.

Yunnan Organs Study Speech

HK1506035589 Kunming Yunnan Provincial
Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Over the past few days, the working committee of the organs directly under the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the working committee of the government organs at the provincial level have organized all the

party members and cadres working with various organs at the provincial level, popular organizations, and offices of central government organs in Kunming to study the letter from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all the CPC members and all the Chinese people, the important speech that Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, delivered at a reception for cadres at and above the Army level of the martial law enforcing units, JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial on 4 June, and other articles.

Through study meetings, the vast number of party members and cadres have had a deeper understanding. They pledged to stand fast at their posts, work hard, support the wise decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with their practical work, and make contributions to safeguarding stability and unity. [passage omitted]

AFP Views Propaganda Offensive

HK1506114089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1106 GMT 15 Jun 89

[By Claudia Mo]

[Text] Hong Kong, June 15 (AFP)—The Chinese Government's propaganda offensive against "counter-revolutionaries" has been applied nationwide, scaring some residents of major Chinese cities and convincing others.

A restaurateur in Nanjing contacted from Hong Kong by telephone on Thursday defended the government crackdown on dissent in the wake of the bloody June 4 military clampdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in the Chinese capital.

"Why should students be arrested? They are arresting only riotous elements—only a small bunch of them," the restaurateur in the eastern city said.

The official Chinese press has repeatedly accused "riotous elements" and "counter-revolutionaries" of instigating the turmoil of the past two months.

Asked whether the government may have been less than frank in its accounts of what happened during the crushing of the pro-democracy movement in Beijing, he said: "Are you suggesting lies? What lies?"

"There have been no nationwide arrests, there is no such thing," he said.

In the east coast city of Shanghai, a student approached a Western traveller on Thursday, claiming he had to tell him something.

A small crowd gathered, and the student abruptly ended the conversation: "I hope you understand I am very frightened and cannot walk away with you."

The authorities in Shanghai have been broadcasting propaganda through megaphones on municipal vehicles throughout the city, the traveller said.

"I don't know Chinese but I was told that the messages were largely sort of 'Support the government, support the party,'" he said.

He said police vehicles had been seen patrolling trunk roads. "They had rifles with them, pointing them out. That was last week. The last couple of days they seemed to be armed with pistols only," he said.

"It's not overt intimidation... but just to make their presence known."

The traveller said life has returned to normal in the eastern port, at least superficially. "People have gone back to work, there are a lot of people out on the streets," he said.

In Guiyang, the provincial capital of central Guizhou, a journalist there contacted by telephone Thursday responded cautiously when asked if he was frightened by the wave of arrests sweeping the country.

"This question is difficult to answer... This matter is not easy to say, I don't want to talk about it," he said.

Asked whether he thought the authorities were telling the truth about the military operation to clear Beijing's Tiananmen Square, he faltered: "No, no, how can I answer such a question. It is most sensitive."

Life has returned to normal in the northeastern city of Changchun in Jilin, a resident there contacted by telephone said.

"Workers have returned to their work units and students to campuses," he said. "There are policemen in the streets, but they are regular policemen."

"We are not afraid, because Changchun has been relatively stable during the turmoil. There have been some arrests, but only very few because the situation has been stable here, and as a result the number of bad elements exposed are not many."

The JILIN DAILY ran on its front page Thursday a speech made to troops by top leader Deng Xiaoping on June 9.

The top local news item was headlined "Employ 1,000 methods and 100 tactics to realise the province's major production targets," he said.

An office worker in Guangzhou told her headquarters in this British colony Thursday that she had seen "no fright or worries" among residents of the southern Chinese city amid the current clampdown.

"Political awareness in Guangzhou is traditionally not as high as in other big cities in the north," she was quoted as saying.

She also reported seeing fewer foreign tourists in the city. "There used to be busloads of tourists... now you can hardly see any," she said.

CPC Book on Stopping Turmoil
HK1506064989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1210 GMT 13 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—To help the broad masses of cadres and people to profoundly study and understand the important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission on stopping turmoil and suppressing rebellion, the book "It Is Necessary to Take a Clear-Cut Stand to Oppose Turmoil" edited by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee will be published soon by the People's Publishing House. The book contains the 26 April RENMIN RIBAO editorial, and important speeches by Comrade Li Peng and Yang Shangkun, and so on. The sequel of the book will also be edited and published.

Continued Reportage on Crackdown, Arrests

Arrests at 1,200, 400 Executed
HK1506031689 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
15 Jun 89 p 1

["Special Dispatch": "1,200 Democratic Movement Activists Arrested, 400 Executed in Beijing in the Past Week"]

[Text] According to sources in Beijing, from 7 to 13 June, about 1,200 people in Beijing were arrested. Among them, about 400 "rebels" were executed. According to the current state of affairs, the impact of these arrests and executions may be even greater and wider than the massacre on 4 June.

According to the spirit of Deng Xiaoping's speech on handling the rebels, which was relayed to the cadres on 11 June, the student unrest must be squashed as quickly as possible. The student leaders and the "major counter-revolutionaries" who spread the contents of overseas broadcasts and posted Hong Kong newspapers must be arrested, tried, and executed without delay. Deng particularly mentioned in his speech that the most severe means of suppression must be used against the activists and leaders of the democracy movement. No lenience can be shown to them, otherwise they will become hidden perils in the future.

According to sources in Beijing, various districts in this city are now mobilizing citizens to inform against leaders of the democracy movement. Up to 13 June, about 1,200 had been arrested. Those who were executed were

charged with various criminal offenses such as beating, smashing, and looting. No famous intellectuals or student leaders were among those who were executed. Most of those executed were workers and citizens, including members of the Flying Tiger Team and the Dare-to-die Contingent; so the executions did not evoke strong repercussion in the populace and in the outside world.

According to yesterday's official report, so far, over 1,000 student and worker leaders have been arrested or have surrendered themselves to the judicial organs.

According to sources, the authorities arrested the so-called "major criminals" mainly according to the television views and photos from overseas mass media, and according to informers' reports. The authorities concerned have evacuated prisons to detain these "criminals."

Reportedly, the authorities have assigned arrest quotas to various localities, and ordered the security department to fulfill these quotas and make enough arrests.

It is generally expected that in the first month after the Beijing massacre, tens of thousands of people in the whole country will be attacked and disgraced. Then, more people will become victims of the political struggle. The main targets will be various universities, research institutes, journalist institutions, and all kinds of organizations founded in the democracy movement, especially their backbone members. The authorities will pay special attention to the "illegal worker organizations" to prevent the emergence of illegal trade unions like Poland's Solidarity. They regard such worker organizations as the most serious threats to the CPC regime. In the near future, the prospects of the democracy movement in China will not be bright.

Following Beijing's arrests, Shaanxi, Zhejiang, Henan, Hebei, Hubei, and other provinces also ordered the public security departments to arrest a certain number of people. The wave of arrests is surging throughout the country. Now, except a few cities in Guangdong and Fujian, almost all cities in China have prohibited people from listening to the broadcast of overseas radios. Those who are found stealthily listening to overseas broadcast (including gospel broadcasts of the Christian organizations) will be fined 3,000 yuan and be detained for 15 days. Those who post overseas newspapers and spread the news broadcast by overseas radios to attack the government and oppose the Communist Party will be charged with counterrevolution and be severely punished. Those who spread such news many times can be sentenced to death.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Categorized
HK1506033389 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
15 Jun 89 p 1

["Special Dispatch": "'Counterrevolutionaries' Are Dealt With According to Three Different Categories"]

[Text] As disclosed by informed sources, the authorities classify the "counterrevolutionary rebels" into three categories and deal with them accordingly. The first

category includes: the famous intellectuals who inflamed and agitated people; the professors and lecturers who offered advice; the student leaders who organized the sit-in and hunger strike in Beijing; the student leaders in parts of the country other than Beijing who organized students and encouraged them to go to Beijing to join the movement; and those in all institutions and units who organized parades. They will be detained and interrogated. Accomplices will be sought through them, and especially evidence of instructions by the "evil backstage manipulators," and that of foreign connections. The second category includes the workers and citizens who erected roadblocks, burned military vehicles and public buses, prevented troops from entering the city, and fought with soldiers, and the motorcyclists who transmitted messages. They will be executed immediately after they are arrested. The third category includes those who spread rumors, mailed Hong Kong newspapers, listened to broadcasts in secret and disseminated the contents, attacked the party, the government, and the Army and their leaders, harbored and concealed "counter-revolutionary rebels," and concealed what they knew about cases. Each will be dealt with according to the seriousness of his case, with the primary aim of blocking the passage of information and preventing antiparty and antigovernment sentiments from proliferating. Active criminals and those who resist arrest will be killed on the spot with the authority of the law.

Army Sets Up Checkpoints

HK1506061489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
in Chinese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Report on "A Certain Martial Law Enforcement Unit Set Up Checkpoints To Catch Ruffians"; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)—According to a report by the Information Department under the Headquarters of the Martial Law Enforcement Troops, at the request of the local government and public security department, on the evening of 8 June, a certain unit of the martial law enforcement troops sent more than 600 fighters to set up 15 checkpoints to block and arrest elements guilty of beating, smashing, looting and burning. All fighters worked together with the local public security organ to carry out a joint operation, and a total of 74 ruffians were arrested after 6-hours of hard work. Of those arrested ruffians, some of them are elements guilty of beating, smashing, looting and burning. Some of them are criminal elements guilty of looting a burning house. Some of them are key counterrevolutionary elements. Some ruffians have brought with them ammunition, a large amount of money, reactionary leaflets, materials, recording tapes, recorders, cameras, and so on. Some of them are members of the Tianjian and Shanghai branches of the "freedom and democracy propaganda group" under the illegal organization "college students self-government federation." They returned to Beijing after carrying out their counterrevolutionary

propaganda activities in Nanjing, Shanghai, Qingdao, Tianjin and other areas. In the operations, none of our fighters were injured or died.

1,227 Accusations Received

OW1506044089 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Announcer-read report from the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] As learned by this station's reporter from the departments concerned, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau had received 1,227 reports of accusations as of 13 June. These included some 100 reports concerning the Self-Government Union of Workers, the Self-Government Union of College Students, and other illegal organizations; 197 about cases of beating up soldiers and police; more than 300 about cases of damaging and burning vehicles and looting supplies from the military and police; nearly 300 dealing with cases of creating rumors to mislead the public and printing and putting up reactionary propaganda materials; and 300 or so about other cases.

Workers Union Leaders Wanted

OW1406173689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1425 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)—The Public Security Bureau of Beijing has issued a wanted circular for the arrest of three leaders of the Beijing Autonomous Workers Union, (BAWU) here today.

The circular has been transmitted by the Ministry of Public Security throughout the country.

The circular said the BAWU is "an illegal worker organization responsible of instigating and organizing a counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing." The three wanted are:

Han Dongfang, male, 26, a railway worker of the Fengtai Locomotive Maintenance Section;

He Lili, male, 26, a lecturer at the Workers' University of the Beijing Bureau of Machinery Industry; and

Liu Qiang, male, 26, a worker at the Beijing No. 3209 Factory.

The circular also gives physical features of the wanted with their photos attached.

The circular said that once they are detected, law enforcement units should detain them and notify the Beijing Public Security Bureau.

Worker's Leader Arrested

OW1506044189 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows police riding motorcycles with sidecars followed by a police car setting out from a police station; then cuts to a man held by two policemen entering the police station] At about 2200 on the night of 13 June, police of the Yongan Street Police Station of the Qiaoxi Sub-bureau of the Shijiazhuang City Public Security Bureau set out promptly upon receiving a report from the masses. They arrested Liu Huanwen, an escaping leader of the Self-Government Union of Workers of Beijing Municipality.

[Video shows man being questioned by police officers] Liu Huanwen, age 28, was a worker of the Special Steel Branch Company of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. Since he began to receive unemployment insurance at the end of 1987, he has been loafing around, though at times he took up such jobs as temporary clerk of Huanghe Industrial Corporation in Henan. According to Liu Huanwen's initial confession, he took part in establishing the the Self-Government Union of Workers of Beijing Municipality and in directing its activities, and he personally appointed seven leaders of subteams of this organization. During the turmoil and the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, he was present at Tianamen Square, Xinhua Gate, Fuxingmen Gate, and Gongzhufen, carrying out such activities as inciting sit-in and demonstrations, intercepting military vehicles, and erecting barricades. He fled Beijing to Shijiazhuang on 9 June.

[Video shows an identification card, other papers, a dagger, two bullets, and maps] Public security police searched his body and found a picketer identification card of the Self-Government Union of Workers of Beijing Municipality bearing the words of the general command and a special permit for entering the area near the monument in Tiananmen Square signed by Wuer Kaixi and others. Also found through the search were a dagger, some bullets, maps of some provinces and municipalities, and a map of Hong Kong.

Student Leader Surrenders

OW1506044889 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows young man speaking to two police officers, one of whom is taking notes] At about 1000 on 12 June, Fang Ke, a male, 33-year-old philosophy doctoral candidate in the 1988 class of Beijing People's University, turned himself in to the Yejin Police Station of the Qingshan Sub-bureau of the Wuhan City Public Security Bureau. According to public security authorities, Fang Ke was a member of the Standing Committee

of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students. At the public security department, Fang Ke described his activities related to joining the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students, which was an illegal organization.

On 8 June, Fang Ke secretly returned to his home in Wuhan from Beijing. On 12 June, he turned himself in to the public security department due to the forceful influence of the Ministry of Public Security notice broadcast by the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Flying Tiger Team Members Arrested

OW1506050689 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows a young man held by two soldiers coming out of a van; then cuts to show two more young men held by police and soldiers brought to a police station] According to a report by the Information Department of the Headquarters of Martial Law Troops, a martial law enforcement unit helped the public security department to arrest some members of the Flying Tiger Team on the evening of 12 June.

[Video shows the first man being questioned by police] Ruffian Tian Wei is a driver of a certain unit in Beijing Municipality. He joined the Flying Tiger Team on 20 May. On 4 June, he aggressively knocked a Liberation Army officer out with a stone on the western side of the Babaoshan Crematorium.

[Video shows another man being questioned] Also arrested at the same time was a worker named Liu of the Equipment Installation Branch Company of the Shoudu Iron and Steel Company. At noon on 4 June, he was present at Muxidi, holding small yellow and red flags to direct some people to burn military vehicles. He also captured a machine gun. [Video shows a lot of bullets] Some military materials and bullets were recovered in this action.

Student Liaison Arrested

OW1506045689 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows a student being questioned by police. This is followed by shots of a briefcase being opened and things taken out and spread on a table, including a walkie-talkie and some photos] On the basis of a report by the masses, the public security organ of Shanghai Municipality recently arrested Zhou Shaowu, a liaison of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students, who came to Shanghai and made frequent

contacts with the leaders of an illegal organization known as the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students for the purpose of committing unlawful activities.

On 10 June, the masses discovered a man who said he was the liaison of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students. He delivered a speech on the campus of Jiaotong University, advocating that explosives should be used to destroy the campus as a way to show a firm determination to carry the bloody struggle through to the end. Investigation by the public security organ has revealed that this man is named Zhou Shaowu, a former worker of the Ningguo County Ferro-Alloy Plant in Anhui, who was expelled from the plant because of his frequently scuffles with others. According to his confession, he went from Hefei to Beijing on 18 May as a self-employed worker. In Beijing, he kept in close contact with such people as Guo Haifeng, member of the Standing Committee and secretary general of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students, joined a so-called Dare-To-Die Corps with himself as the commander of the corps, and wrote a suicide note. Guo Haifeng gave Zhou Shaowu a radio walkie-talkie for use by the latter. Zhou left Beijing on 2 June and arrived in Shanghai on 6 June. Then, in the capacity of liaison of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students, he got in touch with the leaders of the counterpart organization in Shanghai and continued his illegal activities unscrupulously.

Among Zhao Shaowu's personal belongings, public security personnel found a walkie-talkie, a map of layout of the activities of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students in Tiananmen Square, a notebook with reactionary notes, and other reactionary propaganda materials. In the notebook, there was a proposal for the establishment of a so-called League of Democratic Parties and the formation of a leftist faction in the Communist Party [cheng li gong chan dong zuo pai].

[Video shows this young man putting his finger print on a paper as directed by the police, and cuts to a shot of him being handcuffed] At present, the public security organ of Shanghai has taken Zhao Shaowu into custody for examination according to law and will further investigate his criminal activities.

Underground Printing Shop Seized

OW1506050189 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video shows printed membership cards of the Self-Government Union of Workers of Beijing Municipality; then pans to show other printed materials. Video cuts to shots of printing equipment and bundles of money together with a red stripe bearing the characters "picket team"] The public security organ of this municipality cracked down on an underground printing shop

of the Self-Government Union of Workers, an illegal organization, and seized all its equipment and tools along with operating funds in the amount of more than 400 yuan and some of the military supplies it captured when smashing and looting military vehicles.

[Video shows five men questioned by police separately] Of the five members of this organization that were arrested, four came to Beijing from other places. After joining the Self-Government Union of Workers at the western reviewing stand in Tiananmen Square, they went all out to make reactionary propaganda. One of them is named Guo Yaxiong, who came from Hunan to Beijing. He drafted a so-called Declaration of the Dragon and put it up and distributed it here and there in an effort to egg on people to make trouble. In the early hours of 4 June, these individuals instigated some thugs to beat, smash, loot, and burn military vehicles at an intersection of the Chongwenmen Avenue. Now, the public security organ is further questioning these five criminals.

'Stubborn Ruffians' Resist

HK1506101289 Hong Kong AFP in English
1005 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (AFP)—"Stubborn ruffians" are still resisting martial law and carrying out attacks in the capital, the BEIJING DAILY reported Thursday.

The daily said two gunshots rang out on Yongding Street in the university district of Haidian early Monday.

Less than three hours later, a Japanese-made car parked on East Zhushikou Road was set on fire by "ruffians," it said.

There were no arrests or casualties, and police were reported to be investigating the incidents.

On Saturday, authorities said students had returned 51 guns and ammunition seized from the Army during the military crackdown on pro-democracy protestors June 3-4.

More National Coverage of Provincial Crackdown

Chengdu Issues Notice

OW1406204289 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1203 GMT 14 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Chengdu, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—The Chengdu City Public Security Bureau issued a notice today, declaring the "Self-Government Union of College Students in Chengdu Prefecture" and the "City Residents Support Group" of Chengdu as illegal organizations, and banning all their activities.

The notice pointed out: These two organizations have not registered themselves according to law. Since their founding, these two organizations have wantonly opposed the

leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system; willfully trampled on the Constitution and laws; and carried out other unlawful activities.

Dalian Cracks Case

OW1506001389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1546 GMT 13 Jun 89

[By correspondent Wu Yang, reporter Li Xiaolin; "Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Dalian, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—The Dalian Municipal Public Security Bureau today cracked a counterrevolutionary case. Zheng Chuanli and Jiao Zhijin, culprits of the counterrevolutionary organ—the "China Democratic Party" [ZHONG HUA MIN ZHENG DANG 0022 5478 3046 2398 8093]—have been arrested according to law.

According to the municipal Public Security Bureau, Zheng Chuanli was a farmer in Rizhao City, Shandong, and Jiao Zhijin was a salesman for the Gaomi County Supply and Marketing Cooperative, Shandong; he was fired from the public office for embezzling public funds. Zheng and Jiao drifted to Dalian from Shandong on 30 March. After an extremely small number of people instigated the upheaval, they thought their opportunity had come. While frequently mingling with students to take part in illegal parades and assemblies and to make trouble, they also acted secretly to organize their counterrevolutionary organization. On 2 May, they formally declared the establishment of the "China Democratic Party Central Committee." Zheng Chuanli appointed himself chairman of the Central Committee.

Zheng and Jiao drew up a series of platforms, policies, statements, and regulations for recruiting party members and forming counterrevolutionary troops and decided on liaison signals. They made wild proclamations about eliminating the Communist Party and toppling the socialist system; they even drafted a plan specifying steps to create more unrest, plotted to create incidents of blasting and killing central leaders, and clamored to nullify all the policies, laws, and statutes of the Communist Party, release criminals, and execute Communist Party members on the spot.

The case is still being investigated.

Nanjing Arrests 10

HK1506094389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)—Today, Nanjing City public security organs arrested according to law more than 10 ruffians of the illegal organizations "workers pickets," and the "Autonomous Workers Federation."

These two illegal organizations were successively formed by lawless elements in Nanjing City since May this year. They established contacts with the illegal organization in Nanjing University "Nanjing Autonomous College Students Federation" to repeatedly organize or participate in illegal demonstrations, to shout reactionary slogans, and to distribute reactionary leaflets in order to spread rumors to create trouble and confuse and poison people's minds. In particular, after the suppression of the rebellion in Beijing, they carried out their activities more frequently. They supported the counterrevolutionary rebellion by blocking traffic, instigating workers' strikes, students' classroom boycotts, shopkeepers' strikes, and so on. On 5 June, the Nanjing people's government issued a "circular," ordering these illegal organizations to stop their illegal activities, and to disperse of their own accord. However, instead of stopping their activities, they were swollen with arrogance. A small number of bad people plotted to snatch guns, rob banks, expand their organizations, kill and injure members of the people's police, and go underground to continue their criminal activities.

According to investigations, the leaders of these illegal organizations are not workers at all, and some of them even have previous criminal records. Zhu Huiming, member of the Standing Committee of the "Autonomous Workers Federation," is a vagrant in Nanjing. He was detained by the public security organs several times for beating other people, or acting indecently. From May, he repeatedly made trouble at Gulou Square, fabricating a story that his brother-in-law was killed in Beijing to confuse and poison people's minds. Li Huling, another member of the Standing Committee of the "Autonomous Workers Federation," was a worker in the No 1 farm under the Nanjing City Public Transportation Company. In 1983, he was detained for fighting. In 1984, he received 2 years' education through labor, also for fighting. From May he and Zhu Huiming and others repeatedly plotted to carry out counterrevolutionary activities such as snatching guns and so on. Rui Tonghu, leader of the so-called "workers' pickets," was an individual laborer engaged in car repair in Moling Township of Jiangning County. In 1979, he was sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment for injuring people. In the second half of May, he pretended to be a worker of the No 11 Nanjing Plastics Plant to join the "workers' pickets." He later became leader of a team actively carrying out various kinds of illegal activities.

The above-mentioned three persons have been arrested by the public security organs in accordance with law.

Henan Authorities Crack Down

HK1506084589 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Jun 89 p 2

[Report by Li Jie (2621 2638): "Henan Provincial Public Security Organs Crack Down on Robbery and Theft Committed by Itinerant Hooligans"]

[Text] Zhengzhou, 5 Jun—To maintain social order and to safeguard the "three summer tasks," namely planting,

harvesting, and field management. Henan provincial public security organs have recently organized concentrated and unified actions to crack down on habitual offenders and important criminals, and rounded up, one after another, a number of criminals who had long been at large. That was another concentrated and unified action of Henan public security organs in the wake of their crackdown on robbery, theft, and immoral behavior in early April this year.

In the recent unified actions, 5,519 mobile criminals have been rounded up provincewide, in addition to 473 criminals who have committed abduction of women and children, prostitutes and their clients, and 1,421 criminals who have seduced and forced women into prostitution. At the same time, a number of itinerant gangsters have been destroyed, with some major and important cases uncovered, as a responsible official of the provincial public security office disclosed to this reporter.

While organizing a concentrated crackdown on criminals who had committed robbery, theft, and other immoral offenses in early April this year, Henan Provincial Public Security Office, Justice Court, Procuratorate, and Office of Justice issued a joint circular, based on the principle of combining punishment with education, to urge criminal elements to surrender themselves and to confess their crimes so that leniency might be shown them; and so that punishment for casual offenders and accessories might be reduced or they might even be exempted according to their cases. Terrified by the crackdown, and affected by the party's policy, along with pressure of public opinion, some 6,000 criminals turned themselves in one after another. There were scenes in which wives sent their husbands, elder brothers their young brothers, and parents their children, to give themselves up.

The recent crackdown has greatly improved the province's social order. The incidence of major robbery and theft in April dropped by 10 percent and 9 percent respectively compared with March. In May, the incidence of such crimes continued to drop by a wide margin.

Shanghai Reports Beijing Arrests

OW1506105189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] With the help of the martial law troops, the Beijing Municipal Public Security Organ has tracked down the illegal organization, the Workers Special Pickets in the Capital [shou du gong ren te bie jiu cha dui], and arrested, at one stroke, its 16 members, headed by (Liu Zihou). The case is being investigated by the public security organ.

Reserve Officer Work Teams Help Maintain Order

HK1506074989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1201 GMT 12 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service" report: "More Than 10,000 Cadres of the People's Armed Forces Departments and Officers and Men on Reserve Duty in Some Beijing Districts and Counties Organize Work Teams To Maintain Order"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)—Cadres of the People's Armed Forces departments, and officers and men on reserve duty in some Beijing districts and counties, as well as people's militia men have organized work teams to maintain order. They are stationed in the railway station, airport, streets and lanes to help members of the martial law enforcement troops solve difficulties, and maintain social order.

To ensure that no road is blocked, and that railway, bridges, shops and factories are safe, more than 1,700 people's militia men in the Eastern District go on patrol in turn so that traffic and social order in the district returns to normal rapidly and markedly. More than 6,600 cadres of the Armed Forces departments, people's militia men and soldiers on reserve service in districts and counties such as Xuanwu, Chongwen, Chaoyang and others make concerted efforts to organize work teams to actively assist the martial law enforcement troops, Armed Police Force and public security cadres and policemen erect or repair traffic signs, guide pedestrians, and strike blows at those ruffians who put up a desperate struggle. When they are on duty, they pay special attention to the clues helpful for finding officers and men of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) and Armed Police Force, who are out of contact with their units because they are injured, or kidnapped by those ruffians. They assist the troops to find and rescue those lost fighters. In the small hours of 4 June, a unit of law enforcement troops marched from the Beijing Railway Station to the Tiananmen Square. At the crossing of the Chongwenmen, they were fiercely attacked by a gang of ruffians, and some soldiers were injured. A soldier who was seriously injured was sent by the masses to the hospital. Due to the fact that he was later transferred to another hospital, his unit lost contact with him. Members of the working team visited one household after another to inquire about his whereabouts. They discovered him very quickly. In the meantime, members of the work teams also take the initiative to cooperate with the industrial and commercial administrative departments to strengthen control over the country's fair trade, and strike blows at those lawless traders and peddlers to maintain market order. They also organize groups of learning from Lei Feng, and carry out the activities of showing concern for the lives of the soldiers of martial law enforcement troops, and the masses. They have done pretty well in assisting officers and troops when they are carrying out their duty. As a result, social order in those districts and counties, and the working and living order of the residents there is gradually returning to normal.

Further 'Eyewitness' Report on Tiananmen Clearing
HK1506082989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service" report: "An Eyewitness Talks About the Process of Clearing Up Tiananmen Square on the Early Morning of 4 June"—XINHUA headline—originally carried by BEIJING RIBAO on 10 June 1989]

[Text] BEIJING RIBAO editor's note: The following is a recorded interview with a cadre in a government institution. In order to ensure the safety of the interviewee, his name and work unit are not mentioned here.

Question: It is said that you continuously stayed in Tiananmen Square from the evening of 3 June to the morning of 4 June, and you could see all things happening in the square from the place you stayed. Now it is rumored on the outside that in the square, some soldiers of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] were injured and many students were injured or killed that night. So we want to ask you about the actual situation. First, I want to ask you a question. What time did you arrive in your shop?

Answer: I work for a shop which is situated on the eastern side of Tiananmen Square. That day, after being told that something might happen in the square, I came to Tiananmen Square at about 0150 on the early morning of 4 June.

Question: It is said that the troops began to cordon off Tiananmen Square at about 0130. How could you still enter the square?

Answer: At that moment, the troops had cordoned off East and West Changan Avenue, but they had not crossed the axle line of Changan Avenue. I came to the square from the south, so I was not prohibited from entering the square.

Question: What did you see after entering the square?

Answer: I found that the situation in the square was rather chaotic, but it was not as chaotic as I had imagined before. When I came to the square, there were still many onlookers. The students gathered around the monument and were arguing whether they should withdraw from the square or not. The martial law enforcement troops remained north of the axle line of Changan Avenue in front of Tiananmen Rostrum, and had not entered the square.

Questions: Can you talk about the students' arguments about their withdrawal from the square?

Answer: At that time, some college students said: We should be sensible. Now the government has sent the Army to this place. We should be sensible and leave the

square. Other students said: We have stuck it out in the square for a long time. It is not good for us to leave now. We should stick it out in this place to the end.

Question: What time did the broadcast system call the students to withdraw from the square?

Answer: At 0150, the broadcast system had begun to issue this demand, which was then broadcast every 5 minutes. The demand was broadcast continually for more than 2 hours from 0150 to 0355.

Question: At 0355, did you still see any students in the square?

Answer: At that moment, there remained quite a lot of students and quite a lot of onlookers in the square. Their argument about whether to withdraw or not also reached the climax.

Question: Did they reach a conclusion to withdraw or not to withdraw?

Answer: From 0350 to 0400, the headquarters of the martial law enforcement troops inside the Great Hall of the People repeatedly broadcast the circular. Then, all lights in the square were switched off. People in the square burst into an uproar. People guessed that the troops would take action very soon. Some onlookers began to leave the square and ran out of the square from its southeast corner. However, the troops did not take action at that moment.

Question: Did the students also begin to run away?

Answer: The students remained in the square and did not run away. At about 0420, they were still arguing and did not reach an agreement. Then, they argued through their own broadcast system. After that, Hou Dejian who was carrying out a hunger strike said: "I would like to express my personal opinion. I think that we have won the victory and we have no need to stay in this place. I think that we should be sensible and should withdraw."

Question: After that, did the students begin to withdraw from the square in procession?

Answer: After listening to Hou's speech, there were two different reactions among the students. Most of them were willing to withdraw, but some students still wanted to stick it out. There were also two different opinions among the onlookers. Some said that it was reasonable to withdraw, but others said that they should not withdraw because they had stayed there for a long time.

Question: Why could you so clearly hear their different opinions?

Answer: Because I was then inside the square. I just stood at the bottom of the monument. In the past 1 to 2 months, I almost stayed in the shop on duty every day. I wanted to find out about the real conditions in the square and to see how this problem was solved.

Question: What time did the students begin to withdraw from the square?

Answer: From about 0440 to 0450, the students gradually lined up. When they were ready to withdraw, they found no way to cast a vote. I heard that some students swore at the College Students Autonomous Federation, saying that no responsible person of this organization could be found at this crucial juncture. Then, a student said through the broadcast system: We cannot hold any urgent meeting now. We should make a decision by vote. I will count "one, two, three," then those who support the withdrawal should shout "withdraw" and those who agree with sticking it out here should shout "stay." The minority must obey the will of the majority. He repeated this several times. Then, he shouted "one, two, three." The sound of "withdraw" was obviously louder than the sound of "stay." Thus, the students began to withdraw from the southeast corner of the square. At that moment, the loudspeakers of the martial law headquarters in the Great Hall of the People also responded, saying that the headquarters agreed to allow the students to withdraw and the troops would not take action. Then, the students marched out of the square in procession with five people in a row. They also held high their school flags.

Question: In the process of withdrawal, did you see the troops opening fire at the students?

Answer: When the students were withdrawing from the square, the PLA troops did not take any action. The troops just moved southward from Tiananmen Rostrum, and the students also withdrew to the south. At the shortest distance, the troops and the armored vehicles were 10-odd meters away from the masses and the students; at the longest distance, the former were 50 to 60 meters away from the latter.

Question: Did the troops open fire from the armored vehicles?

Answer: No. The troops did not open fire at all.

Question: After the students left the square, they left many tents behind. Did you see any students still refusing to leave?

Answer: At that time, a very small number of students on the outskirts of the square were not willing to leave. Some of them were very weak because they had stayed there for a long time. In other words, they had lost their self-control. They just sat there blankly and aimlessly. The soldiers of the martial law units helped them by the arm and put all these students at the front gate of the

Memorial Hall. The soldiers also inspected all tents before the armored vehicles moved over them. I personally saw that there were no students in these tents.

Question: Do you mean to say that before the armored vehicles moved over the tents, the soldiers had inspected every tent and made certain that no students remained inside the tents?

Answer: Yes.

Question: That is to say, there was absolutely no such thing as armored vehicles squashing students or the troops opening fire at students. Right?

Answer: Absolutely right.

Question: It was said that something in the square caught fire that night. Do you know why there was such a fire?

Answer: As far as the fire was concerned, before the students withdrew from the square, some onlookers and students burned the clothes and even new blankets that the masses donated to them. They dropped the burning clothes and blankets onto the barricades in an attempt to obstruct the armored vehicles. The fire was still burning in the morning of 4 June. The troops did not quench the fire, because there was a large quantity of garbage in the square. I guessed that the garbage was also burned later.

Question: Did you really see this? Did you see that the troops were burning things in the square?

Answer: At that time the square had been cordoned off. I saw that the fires were set by the onlookers and the students. I didn't see the martial law troops setting any fires.

Question: What time was it when the martial law enforcement troops eventually cleared up the square and all the students withdrew from the square?

Answer: It was between 0450 and 0530.

Question: Were there any shots in Tiananmen Square during the interval?

Answer: No.

Question: Were there no shots all night in Tiananmen Square that night?

Answer: No. Shots were heard at East Changan Avenue after midnight and before 0150.

Question: Were there shots in the square?

Answer: No.

Question: Some people said there were shots in the square after 0530. You were there at that time. Did you see this?

Answer: By 0600 or so, the students had left the square and the martial law enforcement troops had come to Qianmen Avenue. There were no people on the square. It is true that there were shots at that time. Someone said that a person opened fire at the martial law enforcement troops from a building outside the square. That is to say, before the martial law troops took action, someone opened fire in that direction. At that time, the troops wanted to come here to make an inspection. There were onlookers on the upper floors of the building and the troops ordered them to come down. They refused and so the troops opened fires at the sky, motioning them to leave the building.

Question: That is to say, the shots came from bullets fired to the square from a building outside the square. After the troops entered the square, they sent soldiers to search the building. Is that so?

Answer: That is right.

Question: I want to ask you another question. At the time when armored cars and troops were driving the students out of the square, did the students give any reaction?

Answer: At the time when the troops cleared up the square, the distance between the armored cars and the troops on the one hand and the masses and the student on the other was from 10 to 50 meters. At that time, some onlookers threw bottles and bricks at armored cars.

Question: I want to ask you another question. As a witness or an onlooker, what attitude did the troops adopt toward you when they were clearing up the square?

Answer: When the masses and the students withdrew from the square, I walked away with the masses. At that time, I was only 10 meters away from an armored car. After the square was cleared up, I stopped outside the gate of our unit. The masses continued walking south and I returned to our unit. Then, the martial law enforcement troops began searching. When searching, the martial law troops discovered that some people carried weapons in the place where I was. As a precaution, a soldier aimed the muzzle of his rifle at me for more than an hour?

Question: What did you do during the interval?

Answer: During the interval, I sat outside the gate of our unit to see how the troops cleared up the place. I was smoking.

Question: Did you talk to this soldier?

Answer: I did not.

Question: When the night was over, I heard people telephoned you to ask about the conditions in Tiananmen Square at that time. How did you reply?

Answer: At 6 or 7 o'clock the next day, those who know me, as well as my colleagues, asked me questions and some people from outside Beijing telephoned me long-distance, because they knew that our unit was to the east of Tiananmen Square. They asked me whether there was a sanguinary incident in Tiananmen Square and whether the blood was more than an inch thick. I replied at that time that such was not the case and that in the course of clearing up the square, that is, from 0150 to 0530, there were neither a sanguinary incident nor shots. Those who called me by telephone were skeptical. They asked: "Is there a PLA soldier by your side aiming a rifle at you and preventing you from speaking?"

Question: How are the conditions in the last 2 days? Because you are still in this shop now and there are troops all around, will you please talk about the conditions in the last 2 days?

Answer: We started some business at a little over 1000 on 4 June. Naturally, this business was directed only at the martial law enforcement troops. The soldiers have strictly observed discipline. They are quite respectful to the comrades in this place and to the old comrades on night shift. The leaders of the martial law enforcement command, in particular, came here several times and asked: "Are there any soldiers who fail to observe discipline? If there is such a case, please tell us without reserve and we will strictly deal with them."

Question: Have other shops in Tiananmen Square started business now?

Answer: At the southern gate of the Memorial Hall near Tiananmen Square, there are two stalls selling cigarettes and some soft drinks to soldiers. On the northern side of the History Museum, which is to the east of the square, there are also shops selling cigarettes to soldiers. Other shops remain closed.

Question: You have been in the shop in the past 2 days. How do you think the soldiers have been getting along?

Answer: It is 7 June today. Some Army troops came here on 3 June. Because they were stopped when coming here and because some military supplies were burned, many soldiers had very little food and they had no water. They often come to our shop to ask for running water to drink. The ration they eat is compressed biscuits. Take the half-a-jin package of compressed biscuits as an example. There are four pieces in a package. Four persons even have to share one biscuit a day. When sleeping, all they can do is spread a raincoat on the ground and, resting their heads on the steel helmets, sleep on the cement floor without a blanket.

Question: That is to say, they are leading a very hard life. Have you noticed any violations of discipline?

Answer: None at all. We bring our food to eat. When the soldiers coming here to buy things saw that we had something to eat, they envied us and hoped that we could help them. Seeing that the soldiers were leading a very hard life and were exhausted, we helped some soldiers buy several hundred bags of convenience noodles and some hot pickled mustard tuber on the afternoon of the day before yesterday.

Television Shows Beijing, Tianjin Leaders
OW1406202889 Beijing Television in Mandarin
1000 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 June, Li Ximing, Secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Chen Xitong, Mayor of Beijing Municipality, as well as leading comrades of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, Municipal Advisory Commission, Municipal Government, Municipal People's Congress, Municipal Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultation Conference, Municipal Trade Union Council, Municipal Committee of the Communist Youth League and Municipal Women's Federation, called on and brought comforting gifts to the commanders and fighters of the Jinan Military Region, Beijing Military Region, an Air Force unit and Shenyang Military Region who are carrying out martial law tasks in Beijing. [Video shows Li and Chen being welcomed by uniformed officers and men, holding talks with the officers]

In behalf of the 10 million people in Beijing, Comrades Li Ximing and Chen Xitong extended greetings to the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] enforcing martial law in Beijing. They expressed gratitude to the PLA commanders and fighters who, standing up and fighting at the risk of their own safety at the grim hour when counterrevolutionary rebellion was breaking out in Beijing, have stopped in good time the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionary rioters, dealt severe blows to the rioters, defended the political power of the state and safeguarded the safety and normal daily activities of the citizens in the capital with their own blood and lives. He [as heard] said: We grieve over the deaths of those PLA commanders and fighters who sacrificed their lives and extend sympathy to those who were wounded in the course of quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. [Video shows Li and Chen talking to a group of officers around an oval table]

The PLA units enforcing martial law said: It was because of the support of the masses of people that we succeeded in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. It was the people who rescued and protected our fighters when we were carrying out martial law tasks. Our officers and men will never forget this. We are convinced that, with the vigorous support of the people in the capital and all

other localities of the country, we will be able to successfully fulfill this glorious historical mission. [Video shows Li and Chen seated at a large oblong table with a group of officers, with two of them talking in turn and everyone clapping his hands]

On the evening of 11 June, Li Ruihuan, Mayor of Tianjin Municipality, met the foreign representatives of some of the Chinese-foreign joint ventures, cooperative enterprises and exclusively foreign-owned enterprises in Tianjin. [Video shows Li shaking hands with foreign friends]

He told them: The general principle of reform and opening to the outside world personally formulated by Comrade Deng Xiaoping will never be changed. Reform and open policy are the inevitable outcome of history and the trend of development of society and in accord with the fundamental interests and wish of the Chinese people. We will use facts to make it clear to our friends that the reform and open policy will not only be carried through but will become more and more perfected. Mayor Li Ruihuan said: A counterrevolutionary rebellion broke out in China's capital recently. In spite of this extraordinary circumstance, Tianjin municipality has been able to maintain a relatively stable situation, thanks to the common efforts of all citizens in the municipality. There are still many foreign friends remaining here in Tianjin to continue to cooperate with us. They are showing full understanding and full trust in us. For this, we express our heartfelt gratitude to them. We would also like to reiterate that the interests of foreign investors will definitely be guaranteed in Tianjin. Li Ruihuan said: After the counterrevolutionary rebellion has been completely suppressed, we will very calmly think about the questions facing us, find out and correct the mistakes we have made in doing our work, and give still greater scope to our superiority to carry out the reform and open policy with still better results. It is hoped that our friends will be a little more far-sighted.

Expressing their approval of the warm and frank statements made by Comrade Li Ruihuan, the foreign friends present at the meeting said that they are willing to make continued efforts to promote economic and technological cooperation between the two sides and that they believe China will definitely persist in implementing the principle of reform and opening to the outside world. [Video shows Li speaking to his guests with close-up shots as well as pan shots of the meeting in which both the host and guests are seated in rows of sofa chairs lining all four walls of the room]

Message From Ministry of Public Security
SK1506073389 Jinan Shandong Provincial
Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] On 13 June, the Ministry of Public Security of the PRC sent a salutatory message to all the public security cadres and policemen, officers and men of Armed Police Forces, and security cadres of the Shandong Provincial Public Security Department and the Jinan City Public Security Bureau.

The message states: Since 4 June, a handful of evildoers in Jinan City, taking advantage of the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing, have instigated people to create disturbances. They blocked vehicles and set them on fire, erected barricades, smashed and looted shops and set them on fire, and frenziedly stormed and smashed our public security organs. In view of the crimes committed by the groups of evildoers, you have displayed the revolutionary spirit of braveness and fearing no sacrifice, and adopted resolute measures to arrest the group of evildoers immediately under the leadership of the Shandong Provincial party committee and government, and the Jinan City party committee and government, thus dealing head-on blows to the handful of elements engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson, and making significant contributions to stabilizing the situation of Jinan. The Ministry of Public Security hereby extends high respect to you, and extends cordial regards to the comrades who were injured honorably.

The salutatory message points out: At present, elements engaged in the riot in Beijing and other localities are still attempting to put up a desperate struggle. It is hoped that the public security cadres and policemen, and commanders and fighters of the Armed Police Forces of Shandong Province will heighten their vigilance a hundredfold, closely watch the development of the situation, conscientiously implement the notice of the Ministry of Public Security on resolutely suppressing the counterrevolutionary riot and stopping the social turmoil under the leadership of the local party committees and governments, by relying on the masses and working in close coordination with relevant departments, and proceed from the specific local conditions to deal effective and timely blows to all beating, smashing, looting, arson, and other criminal activities with resolute measures.

XINHUA Highlights Newspapers for 15 June
OW1506074289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0717 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—Highlights of today's major Beijing-based newspapers:

Reports of the dissemination of Deng Xiaoping's speech among Chinese VIP's and conveying greetings to martial law troops by Chinese leaders dominated the front pages of major Beijing-based newspapers today, the 12th day after the troops crushed the counter-revolutionary riots in Beijing.

Deng Xiaoping's speech to generals of the martial law enforcement troops explained the cause and nature of the recent counter-revolutionary riots and the central authorities' stand on dealing with the situation. It also stressed that China will not change its reform and open policies and will strictly adhere to the four cardinal principles. The speech was relayed yesterday to the vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and the National Committee of the Chinese People's

Political Consultative Conference, and heads of democratic parties in China. Premier Li Peng and Qiao Shi, member of the Standing Committee of the Communist Party Central Committee, attended the meeting.

PEOPLE'S DAILY

The leading newspaper carried a commentary titled, "Unite and Join Forces To Fight the Common Enemy", which said: "The vital key to winning full victory in crushing the counter-revolutionary turmoil is to expose the plot of the handful of people who incited disorder and instigated the counter-revolutionary riots, strengthen unity of the whole party, the whole Army and the whole nation, and isolate and strike at the handful of reactionaries."

The commentary noted that the plotters and organizers of the riots were mainly the small number of people who obstinately insist on the stand of bourgeois liberalization and engage in political scheming, who collude with hostile overseas forces and who leak party and state secrets to illegal organizations.

The paper believed that so long as the whole nation closely unites around the party Central Committee and the State Council it will surely overcome difficulties and win victory in smashing the counter-revolutionary turmoil.

The paper reported on the front page that Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People Congress, has gone three times to the headquarters and other posts of the martial law enforcement troops and conveyed greetings to the soldiers. Li Xian-nian, chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and Deng Yingchao, widow of Premier Zhou Enlai, have also sent representatives to express their concern for the welfare of the officers and men.

ECONOMIC DAILY

The ECONOMIC DAILY stressed in its commentary that the reform and open policies will not change. In addition to reaffirmation by Chinese leaders, the policies have been proved correct by practice in the past decade and they conform to the world development trend and Chinese reality, the commentary argued.

The newspaper also reported that the majority of American companies consider the Chinese market attractive, according to a survey made by "FORTUNE" magazine.

BEIJING DAILY

The paper reported that members of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party held a meeting last night to study Deng Xiaoping's speech. They said that it is a

forceful weapon for seeking unity of thought and the struggle against the counter-revolutionaries must be carried through to the end.

It also reported that over 100 foreign representatives of joint ventures and other foreign-funded firms remain working in Beijing.

CHINA DAILY

The English-language newspaper reported that institutions of higher learning in China are preparing to enroll over 600,000 freshmen this autumn, despite the recent chaos both on and off the campuses.

Groups Continue to Pledge Government Support

39 Organs Pledge Loyalty

HK1506091889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Mandarin 1210 GMT 13 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service" report: "Thirty-nine Central State Organs and Units Support the CPC Central Committee's Decision To Put Down the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] According to sources in the CPC Central Committee's State Organs Work Committee, 39 more departments and units under the central government have sent letters to the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission during the past 2 days to show their firm support for the important decision on putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The departments and units are the:

State Nationalities Affairs Commission

State Education Commission

Ministry of Personnel

Ministry of Labor

Ministry of Communications

Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Culture

Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade

Ministry of Public Health

Chinese Academy of Sciences

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

Auditing Administration

State Statistics Bureau

State Administration of Building Materials Industry

National Tourism Administration

State Pharmaceutical Administration

State Environmental Protection Administration

State Bureau of Foreign Experts Affairs

State Land Administration Bureau

Civil Aviation Administration of China

State Seismological Bureau

State Patent Bureau

State Bureau for Preservation of Cultural Relics

Taiwan Affairs Office of the State Council

Special Economic Zones Office of the State Council

China International Trust and Investment Corporation

China Rural Areas Trust and Investment Corporation

China Chamber of International Commerce

China Council for the Promotion of Trade

Industrial and Commercial Bank of China

Agricultural Bank of China

People's Construction Bank of China

People's Insurance Company of China

China Federation of Handicapped People

All-China Federation of Returned Overseas Chinese

National Natural Science Foundation

Rural Development Research Center of the State Council

Three Gorges Area State Council Economic Development Office

China Electronic Information Industrial Group Corporation.

Support for Military Solicited

OW1406231989 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1406 GMT 14 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)—On 12 June the Ministry of Civil Affairs issued an "Emergency Circular on Properly Supporting the Military and Giving Preferential Treatment to Military Dependents." The full text of the circular reads as follow:

Thanks to the wise and resolute decision of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, the serious counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital has been suppressed, and a decisive victory has been won in this struggle. During the struggle to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] and the Armed Police Force have justified the great trust placed in them by the party and the people. They have displayed the dauntless spirit of defying hardship, the shedding of their blood, and even death and have protected the capital, the People's Republic, and the successes achieved in the decade-long reform. Facts have once again proven that our Army is always the defender of the country, the defender of our socialist system, and the defender of the interests of the people; and that our soldiers are the most lovable people. Facts have also once again proven that strengthening Army-people unity is an important guarantee for triumphing over any enemy, surmounting all difficulties, and ensuring victories in revolution and construction. To seize a complete victory in this struggle, it is of special important significance for us to do a good job in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents in a widespread and thorough manner and to do a good job in promoting close ties between the Army and the people. This circular is issued especially for this purpose.

1. Extensively carry out propaganda and education work. We must earnestly propagate and study the "Message of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for All Communist Party Members and the People in the Country" and the important speech by Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, publicize the PLA's tremendous contributions to the struggle of suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion and stabilizing the national situation, and clearly understand that strengthening military-government and military-people unity is essential for safeguarding the four cardinal principles and pushing forward our construction and reform. Meanwhile, we must intensify the ideological and political work among the vast number of preferential treatment recipients, encourage them to firmly maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee, earnestly implement principles outlined in the directive of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission on suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion and stabilizing the overall situation, strive to produce and work on their respective posts, wage resolute struggle

against the handful of bad people who created the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and make new contributions to maintaining stability and unity.

2. Extensively carry out patriotic, support-the-Army activities. The people's Army's act of suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion is a just one to protect the people's fundamental interests, and so the vast number of people should fully understand and trust the people's Army, consciously protect its lofty prestige, mobilize and organize people of all walks of life to warmly support the missions carried out by the martial law units and Armed Police Force, actively help them solve actual problems, and create the conditions that can facilitate their missions. At the same time we should provide for the mental and living conditions of the dependents of officers and men of the martial law units and the Armed Police Force and help relieve their worries. Those who have distinguished themselves in loving the country and supporting the Army should be commended.

3. Take timely actions to provide special care. For those officers and men who have been wounded in carrying out the duties of suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion and stopping the upheaval, we should organize activities to comfort them so that they can recuperate peacefully and recover at an early date. For the dependents of the martyrs, the local leading authorities should visit them in person. They should comfort these families one by one, issue pension money to them in time, help them solve production and living problems, and encourage them to turn grief into strength, take care of themselves, and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

4. Civil affairs departments at all levels must place the work of supporting the military and giving preferential treatment to military dependents at an important position, strengthen their leadership, draw up plans, report the situation to party committees and governments in time, provide them with proper advice, and work earnestly to make the project of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to military dependents a success so as to use actual deeds to contribute to the complete victory of this struggle.

Ethnic Figures Support Government

OW1406174389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1347 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing June 14 (XINHUA)—Minority celebrities here have voiced their support to the government efforts to put down the recent rebellion and promised to contribute to the national unity and social stability.

At a meeting attended by noted figures from 31 of the country's ethnic groups, Ismail Amat, minister of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission said that the Beijing rebellion plotted by a handful of people behind the scene was aimed at subverting the People's Republic and establishing a bourgeois republic.

Amat, who is also vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said that it is the common choice of the people of various nationalities in China to adhere to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, socialist road and the policy of opening to the outside world and reforms and to maintain the national unification and the unity among the various ethnic groups.

"No reactionary forces can change the choice either in the past, at present or in the future" he said.

The scheme of those who wanted to create contradictions and stir up riots among the ethnic groups have failed thanks to the joint efforts of the minority people, Ismail said.

Wu Jinghua, vice-minister of the State Nationalities Commission, said that the current struggle involves the future of the party and state and the various nationalities and he called for national unity to carry on reforms and opening to the outside world.

A Tibetan living buddha from the Chinese Senior Buddhist College believed that the Chinese Communist Party and the government have the ability to overcome corruption and other problems cropping up in the course of reforms.

The government measures to quell the rebellion enjoy the people's support, he added.

He Run of Bai nationality, a professor from the Central Institute for Nationalities, said that there have been mistakes in the party and government work that should be dealt with earnestly, but he is opposed to any attempt to negate the leadership of the party and socialist system.

Deng Yingchao Supports Army

OW1406131789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1212 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Unscheduled news report]

[Text] Here is the latest news we have just received:

According to the information released by the Information Department of the Headquarters of the Martial Law Units on 14 June, on two occasions—26 May and 11 June—Comrade Deng Yingchao sent her representatives to convey her cordial regards to a certain PLA [People's Liberation Army] unit which was enforcing the martial law mission in the Zhongnanhai areas.

Elder sister Deng, who is respected and loved by all PLA commanders and fighters, has always been greatly concerned with the growth of the PLA. Ever since the martial law units moved into some parts of Beijing to enforce their martial law mission, she has been thinking of the units. But because of her age, she has not been able to visit the units in person. And so, on two occasions, she

sent her aides to bring part of the wages she had saved to the martial law units to express her regards and to convey her regards to the commanders and fighters of the martial law units.

Elder sister Deng asked her aides to bring this message to the unit's leading comrades: In carrying out this martial law mission, you have bravely suppressed a counterrevolutionary rebellion and performed a great meritorious service in protecting the party Central Committee and the people in the capital. As a veteran Communist Party member, I am very thankful for your service. I also wish to take this opportunity to express my cordial regards to all PLA comrades and comrades of the Armed Police Force and Public Security Police. I wish all the wounded comrades to recover at an early date. I also want to express my deep condolences for the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives and my sincere sympathy and regards to their families.

University Leaders Give Support

OW1506074789 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
0930 GMT 15 Jun 89

[By reporters (Chu Guoqu) and (Zhang Zhongshun); from the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Chen Jiaer, vice president of Beijing University; (Hao Bin), deputy secretary of the university's party committee; (Fu Minyuan), vice president of Beijing Teachers University; (Xu Keqiao), deputy secretary of the university's party committee; (Luo Bojie), vice president of the People's University of China; and (Li Taikang), deputy secretary of the university's party committee, led a support group to visit a certain martial law enforcement unit on the afternoon of 14 June to extend cordial regards to the People's Army on behalf of all students and faculty members of these three universities.

(Hao Bin), deputy secretary of Beijing University's party committee, read a letter of comfort on behalf of the three universities. The letter states: At the critical moment that determined the future and fate of our party and state, you firmly followed the party's call, made strenuous efforts to save a desperate situation, and rid the people of a scourge. You are worthy of being called the mainstay and the steel great wall of our republic. To safeguard the people, you strictly observed discipline, endured humiliation to carry out the important mission, feared no sacrifice, and once again manifested with your blood and loyalty the lofty style of the People's Army. You are the good sons and daughters of the people and the most lovely people in the new era.

The comfort letter says: The harsh fact of the counter-revolutionary rebellion has told the good and honest people that the promotion of political restructuring and opposition to corruption must proceed under the CPC leadership. Without the party leadership and political stability, nothing can be accomplished. Those scums

such as Fang Lizhi cannot represent the Chinese intellectuals. We students and faculty members of the three universities resolutely support the wise policy decision made by the party Central Committee to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion; support the People's Liberation Army in fulfilling this task so that normal order will be resumed in our schools as soon as possible; and will work with one heart and one mind to carry forward the reform and construction of our country.

On behalf of the students and faculty members of the three universities, the support group presented the martial law enforcement unit with a silk banner bearing the characters: The Steel Great Wall of the Motherland.

Visits, Praise for PLA Troops Detailed

Wang Renzhong Visits Troops

OW1406201189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1203 GMT 14 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)—Entrusted by Chairman Li Xiannian of the National CPPCC Committee and on behalf of other vice chairmen of the committee, vice chairmen Wang Renzhong, Fang Yi, Sun Xiaocun and Hou Jingru of the National CPPCC Committee went to the Beijing Exhibition Hall this morning to pay their regards to the officers and men of a PLA unit that is enforcing martial law as well as those PLA officers and men in the Naval Hospital who were injured in the course of enforcing martial law.

Accompanying Wang Renzhong and others to visit the officers and men were Zhou Wenyan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; and Chen Peimin, deputy political commissar of the Beijing Military District.

Wan Li, Deng Yingchao Laud Troops

OW1406172589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)—Wan Li, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), recently made three visits to the martial law enforcers, sources from the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee said here today.

On the night of June 3, Wan Li visited the martial law enforcement troops at their arrival in the center of the city, encouraging them to firmly carry out the martial law order issued by the State Council to guard the country's stability and protect the citizens' safety and property.

On the following day and June 7, the chairman made two other visits to the martial law enforcement headquarters and its troops, extending his regards to the officers and men, who had made initial success in putting down the counter-revolutionary rebellion.

Meanwhile, Deng Yingchao, widow of the late Premier Chou Enlai, sent two groups of deputies on May 26 and June 11, to visit the People's Liberation Army troops who are enforcing martial law in the Zhongnanhai area, where the headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council are situated.

Deng asked her deputies to tell the soldiers that as a veteran member of the Chinese Communist Party, she thanked all the martial law enforcers for their bravery in suppressing the counter-revolutionary rebellion and historic merits in guarding the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the people in the capital.

She also presented some of her savings to the martial law enforcement troops, expressing her condolences to officers and men of the martial law enforcement forces.

CPPCC Committee Visits

OW1506133589 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] This afternoon, at the request of Chairman Li Xiannian and representing other vice chairmen of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC], a nine-member delegation, including CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Wang Renzhong, Fang Yi, Cheng Siyuan, Sun Xiaocun, and Hou Jingru, went to the Beijing Exhibition Hall and the Naval General Hospital to visit officers and men of martial law units and hospitalized soldiers.

On behalf of the CPPCC National Committee, Wang Renzhong expressed his lofty regards for and heartfelt thanks to the martial law units, Armed Police Force, and public security police for their contributions to the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

He said: We have achieved initial victory in this struggle. From now on we will wage a protracted, untiring struggle against the hostile forces at home and abroad. As long as the 1.1 billion people in the country rally together like a giant, no force can stop us. Our great socialist motherland certainly will appear more heroically and magnificently on the world stage.

During the visit, the CPPCC National Committee leaders were accompanied by Zhou Wenyan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Li Yaowen, political commissar of the Navy; and Chen Peimin; deputy political commissar of the Beijing Military Region.

Former Standing Committee Vice Chairman Dies
OW1406171089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1557 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)—Wei Guoqing, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Seventh National People's Congress (NPC), died in Beijing at 0:29 today at the age of 76.

An obituary issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC), the NPC Standing Committee and the Central Military Commission described Wei as a long-tested communist, a proletarian revolutionary, an outstanding commander and political work leader of the People's Liberation Army (PLA).

Wei, of Zhuang nationality, was a native of Donglan County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. He took part in the Bose Uprising in Guangxi in 1929 and joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1931.

Later, he had held different posts in the Red Army, the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army.

After 1949, he served successively as head of the military advisory delegation to Vietnam, chairman of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, first secretary of Guangxi Autonomous Regional Committee of the CPC, first political commissar of the Guangzhou Military Area Command of the PLA, the first secretary of Guangdong Provincial Committee of the CPC, director of the General Political Department of PLA, deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission.

He was elected as vice chairman of the Standing Committee of Fourth, Fifth and Sixth National People's Congress, member of the Eighth and Ninth Central Committee of the CPC, member of the Political Bureau of the 10th, 11th, 12th Central Committee of the CPC, member of the First, Second and Third National Defence Committee.

Government Urges People Not To Come to Beijing
OW1406203689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1203 GMT 14 Jun 89

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jun (XINHUA)—The State Council General Department issued a notice on 14 June, urging various localities to refrain from coming to Beijing to visit the martial law enforcement troops. The notice pointed out: Right now, thanks to the concern of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, the martial law enforcement troops have appropriately solved their problems for obtaining their supplies, and the injured or sick officers and men are gradually recovering. All the people in the country may set their minds at rest. In view of the fact that the current tasks in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion remain arduous and that the martial

law enforcement troops still have many tasks ahead of them, various localities are hereby urged not to dispatch people to come to Beijing to pay their regards to those troops that are enforcing martial law.

Administration Invites Tourists, Assures Safety
OW1506074389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0702 GMT 15 Jun 89

["Visits to China Back on Normal Track"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—The National Tourism Administration (NTA) announced today that overseas friends may come on normal visits to China.

The announcement said that communications and order in the city of Beijing and the other tourist destinations of Xian, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Guilin, Hangzhou and Nanjing have returned to normal.

Beijing's Palace Museum (Forbidden City) was reopened June 13, it said.

The announcement assures would-be visitors that both international and domestic flights, railway transportation, mail and telecommunications are back to normal and that all large hotels, restaurants and shops are also operating normally.

The martial law in force in Beijing will not affect the visits, tours or night life of tourists, and their safety is guaranteed, it says.

The NTA declared that the safety of overseas tourists in China has never been affected and can be guaranteed. Tourists may carry on their visits and tours as planned, it says.

In the announcement, NTA thanked overseas tour operators including those in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan which have been organizing tours to China.

The NTA called on all employees in the tourism industry to make greater efforts to provide hospitable and quality service for tourists visiting China so as to enhance friendly relations and promote tourism.

Shanghai Resuming Order
OW1506090289 Beijing XINHUA in English
0824 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Shanghai, June 15 (XINHUA)—Shanghai, the largest industrial city in China, is now back to normal after a short period of social unrest with only a few universities and colleges yet to resume classes.

Early this morning all vegetable markets in the city were crowded as usual.

Since May 10, the average daily vegetable consumption has reached the level of the previous days and the sales volume of the department stores has also reached the level of the same period last year.

A bar manager told a reporter that his bar is fully occupied every evening. Cinemas, coffee shops and dance halls have also resumed their business.

All the city's 130 highways have been re-opened to traffic. Taxis can be seen day and night everywhere in the city.

The five chaotic days obviously affected industrial production. Statistics from the 12 industrial bureaus show output value in early June was 1.053 billion yuan, 22 percent less than the same period last year and 300 million yuan less than the scheduled figure.

But now all the enterprises have restored normal production and the municipal Economic Committee has asked them to make more efforts and strive to recover the loss within the month.

Financial services are also back to normal. The head of the Shanghai branch of the Bank of China announced June 10 that the bank has healthy foreign currency reserves and is entirely capable of looking after the interests of its depositors.

The 238 overseas-funded enterprises which had been in operation before the social unrest are all running smoothly. The total output value of these enterprises has slightly increased compared to the same period last year.

According to the Overseas Services Company, some of the overseas businessmen who left Shanghai during the turmoil have come back and some are planning to return.

However, classes have not yet resumed at about a dozen universities, including the Shanghai Jiaotong University and Tongji University.

Workers Stick to Posts

*HK1506071589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic
Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 10 Jun 89*

["Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Shanghai, 10 Jun (XINHUA)—"Stabilizing the situation" has become a common understanding of the 12 million people in Shanghai. Over the past few days, under the situation that great difficulties had emerged in various fields, the broad masses of workers on the industrial, communications, financial, and trade fronts have put the interest of the whole in the first place, overcome difficulties, and carried on production to ensure the people's livelihood.

Beginning 4 June, rows upon rows of roadblocks were placed on the main traffic lines, and all public transport services were forced to stop. To carry on production and work, many staff and workers walked to their factories and shops. Some of them had to walk several hours to their work posts. Thus, to get to the factories in time, they had to leave their homes at about 0300 in the early morning. Quite a few of them have swollen legs because of this. Most telephone operators and maintenance personnel of the suburban offices of the Shanghai Telephone Bureau and all operators of paging stations have stuck to their posts all these days. From 4 to 7 June, the attendance rate of all factories and enterprises in this city was maintained at 60 to 70 percent, and it reached 85 percent on 8 June.

As transport was blocked, some factories could not get the raw materials and spare parts they needed and could not deliver their products. Production was greatly affected. To ensure normal operation of production, the enterprises tried every possible means to have their goods transported. On the night of 4 June, the Hunan, Hudong, Huxi, and Huagong transport companies dispatched a total of 55 trucks and organized them into 8 transport teams to help the textile and chemical industrial departments transport coal, reagents, and other production materials, including 3,127 tons of coal, 285 tons of reagents, and 48 tons of salt. In this way they helped 15 textile enterprises and 9 chemical industrial enterprises solve their urgent problems. In the 5 days when transportation was at a standstill, only a small number of enterprises had totally or partly ceased production. Industrial production in the city was basically maintained normal.

As the workers fighting on the water, electricity, and gas supply front and on the grain transportation and non-staple food supply front had a high sense of responsibility and had stuck to their posts and carried on their production, the normal life of the residents was generally not affected. Many workers got up at mid-night and walked to their factories. Some workers who were originally sick and staying in hospitals also rushed to their work posts regardless of doctors' advice. The workers' attendance rate of all water supply units was kept at 85 percent or above. Both the quality and quantity of water supply were ensured. To ensure a normal power supply, the night-shift workers of various power plants and power supply companies also stuck to their posts during those days. As the workers of the three gas factories of the city's gas company had continued to work three shifts a day, there was a continuous gas supply in the city. The workers of the liquefied gas management office also did their best to ensure the supply of liquefied gas for various households. In non-staple food departments, the workers tried all possible means to purchase and transport all kinds of vegetables and bean products so that vegetable prices could remain stable. The workers of grain departments used 82 trucks to deliver grains so as to ensure the grain supply for urban residents.

Fujian Says Province Safe
OW1306091189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0827 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Fuzhou, June 13 (XINHUA)—The situation in Fujian Province, southeast China, is stable and traveling in the province is easy, according to Nan Jiang, director of the Fujian Bureau of Tourism.

Nan told XINHUA that because of the recent riots in Beijing, some foreigners and Overseas Chinese are hesitating to visit Fujian for tours or business. They are worrying about communications and even their personal safety in the province.

Nan noted that the situation in Beijing is now stabilizing while that in Fujian has always been stable and tourism is normal.

He revealed that Fujian Province received 550,000 overseas tourists last year, 180,000 of whom were from Taiwan. In the first four months of this year the province received 170,000 overseas tourists, 52,000 of whom were from Taiwan.

He said that Fujian is the ancestral home of many Taiwan residents. He hoped that more Taiwan tourists would visit Fujian this summer and pledged that the provincial government will do its best to provide good service for them.

Schools Prepare For Students Despite Events
HK1506004989 Beijing CHINA DAILY
in English 15 Jun 89 p 1

[By staff reporter Zhang Lin]

[Text] In spite of the recent chaos both on and off the campuses, institutions of higher learning throughout the country are preparing to take in over 600,000 freshmen who the state plans to enroll this autumn.

The work of signing up for this year's college entrance examinations nationwide was near the end, with over 2 million people having registered, according to an official from the Higher Learning Department of the State Education Commission (SEC).

The registration work has been going on smoothly, although detailed statistics will not be available until next week, the official from SEC told CHINA DAILY.

In Beijing, it was reported by local radio that over 30,000 students had registered for this year's entrance exams due to start in early July.

In spite of the crackdown on the counter-revolutionary rebellion early this month and the enforcement of martial law in parts of the capital, this year's examinations will be held as originally scheduled, the official from the State Education Commission said.

In an announcement issued by the commission over the weekend, students attending the more than 1,000 institutions of higher learning in China were urged to end their boycott of classes and to resume normal teaching order.

Those students who continued to disrupt the resuming of normal teaching order would face severe school discipline or even punishment by law, the announcement warned.

Since mid-April, large numbers of undergraduate and graduate students had involved themselves in demonstrations and strikes. Incomplete statistics also showed that since May, over 350,000 students from other cities had dropped their studies to come to join the demonstrations in Beijing.

The announcement called on colleges and universities nationwide to help students make the best use of their remaining time this semester to make up for losses in their studies.

In doing this, the announcement said, strict school management should be maintained and the quality of learning be ensured.

And the announcement required that the students graduating this year should complete their graduation theses and projects at required standards and to graduate on schedule.

The state would not be responsible for assigning jobs for those who failed to meet the required standards and would ask them to leave the schools at the set time, the official from the State Education Commission said.

So far, the number of students resuming classes are reportedly increasing in most of the country's colleges and universities except for their Beijing counterparts.

Enrollments, Jobs Unchanged
OW1406174989 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)—Entrance examinations for university and college candidates in Beijing will be held between July 7 and 9 as scheduled, an official from the Beijing Municipal Government announced here today.

University and college students will also graduate in July as scheduled, the official said.

A total of 34,841 Beijing students have applied for the entrance examinations this year and 17,100 students will be recruited from Beijing for universities and colleges nationwide.

Some 31,000 university and college students in Beijing will graduate this year and job assignments will be made in July, the official said.

More on Preparations

OW1506084089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0603 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—In spite of the recent chaos both on and off the campuses, institutions of higher learning throughout the country are preparing to take in over 600,000 freshmen who the state plans to enroll this autumn, according to today's CHINA DAILY.

The work of signing up for this year's college entrance examinations nationwide is near the end, with over 2 million people having registered, the paper quoted an official from the Higher Learning Department of the State Education Commission (SEC).

The registration work has been going on smoothly, although detailed statistics will not be available until next week, the official said.

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Comparison to Truth of Counterrevolutionary Rebellion HK1306030189

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese on 10 June carries on pages 1 and 2 an approximately 5000-character article by the Propaganda Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, entitled "Truth of Facts About the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion in Beijing." This version has been compared with the XINHUA domestic Chinese version published in the National Affairs section of the 12 June CHINA DAILY REPORT beginning on page 6. The two items were found to be identical, except for the following variations:

Page 62, column two, third full paragraph, line three reads///supported by overseas reactionary political forces. They///changing "counterrevolutionary" to "reactionary."

Page 63, column one, second paragraph, line six reads//Municipal CPC Committee, Municipal government departments, and the ministry///adding "municipal government departments."

Page 63, column one, sixth paragraph, line one reads//June as the martial law troops continued moving///changing "militia" to "martial law."

Page 63, column one, eighth paragraph, line one and two read///the end of Yongdingmen bridge were overturned//changing "Yongding" to "Yongdingmen."

Page 63, column one, eighth paragraph, line four reads//entering the city from Chaoyangmen were attacked by///adding "from Chaoyangmen."

Page 65, column one, second full paragraph, line three reads///armed police detachment's ambulance was carrying eight///adding "ambulance."

Page 65, column two, first paragraph, line four reads//policemen were wounded, and hundreds died. They have sacrificed///adding "and hundreds died."

Economic & Agricultural

Unrest Cost Beijing More Than 1 Billion Yuan

OW1506070189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0634 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—Disturbances over the past 2 months caused direct economic losses of more than 1 billion yuan to the Chinese capital, according to incomplete statistics issued by municipal departments.

The municipal Economic Commission reported a loss of more than 700 million yuan in output value in May and the first 7 days of June due to holdups in the transportation of raw materials and goods, and low rate of work attendance.

The public transportation departments said 60 buses were burned by the rioters and 177 others seriously damaged—resulting in a loss of more than 13 million yuan.

The riots also disrupted the operation schedules of trains, resulting in a loss of more than 24.79 million yuan in passenger and cargo transportation in May and the first 10 days of June.

The city's 4 major department stores reported a business turnover drop of 16.2 percent in May compared with the same period last year and the Wangfujing Department Store recorded a loss of 10 million yuan in business income during a 4-day closure earlier this month.

The Beijing Tourism Administration reported a loss of 52 million yuan due to cancellations of reservations in the same period.

Statistics from the foreign trade departments show an export reduction of more than 26 million U.S. dollars, while some business negotiations were cancelled and contracts withdrawn.

During a recent 4-day closure of banking operations in the city, some 2,800 million yuan was withdrawn from circulation, according to the Beijing branch of the People's Bank.

The environment of the city was also damaged. In the area of Tiananmen Square, for example, 15,000 sq m of lawns, 1,120 trees, and 14,910 potted flowers and hedges were destroyed.

Rural development suffered too. More than 300 million yuan in losses was reported because of holdups in the transportation of farm and sideline products and poor worker attendance rate at collectively-owned enterprises between June 3 and 9.

Economists say that it will take a long time to restore the economic situation and it's very difficult to tally the exact economic losses resulting from the recent student movement, social unrest, and counter-revolutionary rebellion.

Industrial Production Affected by 'Turmoil'
OW1406233689 Beijing XINHUA in English
0736 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)—China's light industry production remained stable during the first five months of this year and its output value was up 11.8 percent compared with the same period last year, according to the State Statistics Bureau.

The bureau also reported that the increase rate in this field was higher than that of industry as a whole during the period at 11.2 percent.

The output of most of the 18 major light industrial products grew in various degrees. Refrigerators, electric fans and washing machines increased 42, 26.8 and 12.1 percent, respectively; watches, detergent, sugar, salt, beer and canned food were each up over 10 percent at the same time.

The output of bicycles, sewing machines, light bulbs, machine-made paper and cardboard was a bit higher than in the first five months of 1988.

The production of liquor was down by 10.9 percent, a result of China's efforts in recent years to adjust the product structure and limit the output of commodities consuming large amounts of grain.

However, the output of dairy products decreased by 5.8 percent, and aluminum goods were down by 15.5 percent, mainly because of shortages of raw materials and price problems, according to an official from the Ministry of Light Industry.

The output of plastic sheeting, a must for agricultural production, was up by 4.7 percent, but a lot of it was kept too long in stock because the departments concerned were short of money.

According to brief telephone reports to the Ministry of Light Industry by Beijing, Shanghai, Xian and Wuhan Cities, and Zhejiang, Shandong, Guangdong and Sichuan Provinces, the production of light industrial goods in those areas was affected by the turmoil in early June.

In Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, the output value of light industry during the first 10 days of June was 80 million yuan lower than in the same period last year.

The country's exports in this field also suffered from the earlier chaotic situation. Eight enterprises in Tianjin complained that some of their foreign trade contracts had been cancelled; and Shanghai's exports in May were down by 7.7 percent compared to the same month in 1988.

Zheng Tuobin Stresses Continuance of Open Policy
OW1506120789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1148 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—A senior Chinese official today pledged to continue the country's open policy, calling for expansion of business ties with the outside world and stable growth in exports.

Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, told a meeting of trade officials here that "the turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion over the past two months have done serious political and economic damages to the country."

They have also brought about difficulties to China's foreign economic relations and trade, he said, since international misunderstanding has damaged the country's improved international and domestic environment.

However, he added, domestic order has returned to normal and various economic and reform policies are now under way, bringing about better conditions for China's foreign trade and businesses.

"During the turmoil," he said, "many foreign governments and international organizations showed a firm belief in China's open policy by supporting their businesses to continue cooperation with China while some foreign enterprises and their staff remain here despite difficulties."

Commenting on overseas reactions, Zheng said that "Governments of the developing countries and most socialist countries have shown understanding to our crackdown on the riots and willingness to continue business with China, while the majority of developed countries are reluctant to have their business relations with China adversely affected."

"After the counter-revolutionary rebellion in the Chinese capital was quelled," he noted, "some governments and a few foreign politicians tried to exert pressure on China and rudely interfere in its internal affairs by such means as halting loans and aid to China and suspending technology transfers."

Zheng accused them of being "short-sighted" and of "basing their actions on rumors rather than facts."

"The Chinese people will not bend under such pressures and no foreign country is allowed to meddle in China's internal affairs," he stressed.

Reminding these governments and politicians of the foreign economic pressure and "anti-China cantata" in the 1950's, which all not only failed but hurt foreign interests most, the minister urged them to "show respect for the reality, take a long-term view and come back to mutual benefit cooperations with China."

Zheng pledged that China still wishes to expand its trade and business ties with other countries and honor all signed contracts and projects on its part.

However, he stressed, "We will stand firm on our principles and make necessary struggles if foreign partners use the crackdown on riots as an excuse to cancel, suspend or postpone their obligations and try to interfere in China's internal affairs."

Zheng admitted that utilization of foreign investment might be affected in a short run, saying that effective measures should be taken to restore the environment damaged by the riots and to provide foreign investors with a sense of security.

Zheng Tuobin Reports Export, Import Increases
OW1506115189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1046 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—China has put an end to the declining trend of its exports, Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, said here today.

Speaking at a meeting, the minister said that progress has also been made in absorbing foreign investment since the beginning of this year.

China's exports reached 15.64 billion U.S. dollars in the first five months while imports jumped by 14.5 percent to 14.01 billion U.S. dollars.

In the first four months China signed agreements with foreign investors involving 4.53 billion U.S. dollars, an increase of 47.5 percent over last year's corresponding period.

Of that amount 2.79 billion U.S. dollars have been put to actual use, up 30.1 percent.

The Chinese Government approved 2,001 foreign-funded enterprises between January and April, involving a total investment of 2.1 billion U.S. dollars.

Zheng said that between late April and May, his ministry approved a number of important Sino-foreign joint ventures. The total volume of import and export showed a considerable increase in May as compared with the same period of last year, he added.

Fujian Continues To Encourage Foreign Investment
OW1406124189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0730 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Fujian, June 14 (XINHUA)—Fujian Province will maintain its open policy and preferential policies and measures to encourage overseas investment despite turbulence in other parts of China, Vice Governor You Dexin said.

"The province welcomes more overseas investors to invest in Fujian and conduct various economic and technical exchanges," he told 16 representatives of overseas investors on Sunday.

As the province has adopted a series of preferential policies and measures to encourage overseas investment in recent years, a growing number of investors have come to Fujian and the scale of economic cooperation has kept expanding.

Fujian approved 813 foreign-funded enterprises involving 462 million U.S. dollars in 1988, of which 200 million U.S. dollars has been utilised already. The figures represent 2.8 times, 2.9 times, and 1.5 times increases, respectively, over 1987.

In the first 5 months of this year, the province signed 400 contracts with overseas investors, involving 284 million U.S. dollars. In addition, several dozen overseas-funded firms went into operation in the same period.

Over 1,200 overseas-funded firms have gone on stream in the province. They produced an output value of 2.2 billion yuan (about 590 million U.S. dollars) in the first 5 months, doubling the figure for the same period last year.

Meanwhile, 80 percent of overseas-funded enterprises have made profits and their exports increased 70 percent over the same period of last year. Those enterprises earned 200 million U.S. dollars last year.

The provincial government will make more efforts to implement the preferential policies and measures in the second half of this year and help the existing foreign-funded enterprises to solve difficulties in their operations.

The province will also make efforts to improve conditions in the Taiwan Investors' Development Zones in Xiamen and Fuzhou, the vice governor said.

Shandong's Yantai Called 'Conservative' City
OW1206091189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0804 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Jinan, June 12 (XINHUA)—A manager of a joint venture told XINHUA today that foreign businessmen who have invested in China hope for a stable political, social and economic environment to ensure their interests.

Zhang Deming, a Hong Kong businessmen employed by Singapore's Prima Co. Ltd, said that he had asked his staff not to use the name of the company when taking part in parades or sending petitions.

He said that, compared with other coastal cities in southern China, Shandong Province's Yantai is a "conservative" open city.

"The various policies the Chinese Government has adopted to rectify the economic environment have brought benefits to foreign investors and optimism to the joint ventures," he said.

He also expressed the hope that the present economic policies will continue.

It is learned that other foreign businessmen have also sent telegrams to their companies in Yantai, asking them not to get involved in the social turmoil.

According to Du Shicheng, the newly-elected city mayor, by the end of April Yantai had concluded 485 cooperative project agreements with foreign countries or regions, with a total contract volume of 630 million U.S. dollars.

He said the recent turmoil in Beijing and other places has not had much influence on foreign business in Yantai, and cooperative projects are still being carried out as planned.

Statistics show that from January to the end of May this year, the total contract volume of Sino-foreign joint ventures reached 53.83 million U.S. dollars, 117 percent more than in the same period last year.

Commentator Urges Students To Think of Economy
HK1506020589 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese
2 Jun 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "We Should Also Think More in Terms of the Economy"]

[Text] Today, this newspaper publishes a report on slack tourism and poor tourism business in Beijing when it should enjoy brisk business. We call on more comrades, including the broad masses of young students to conscientiously think about this matter. Thinking more in terms of economy will help us further enhance and unify our thinking, and make greater efforts to stop disturbance.

It is true that there are other reasons contributing to the current slack tourism business. For example, we should say that in April and May the number of tourists coming to Beijing has always been unstable. However, compared with the same period last year, it is estimated that we have lost 40 million yuan. This shows the seriousness of the problem. Student unrest has lasted a long time, and has not yet completely ended. Social disturbance due to student unrest has cast a shadow over our booming tourism economy. If the situation continues to develop, there is no doubt that it will bring about greater losses.

Actually, the impacts on tourism are only one of the most noticeable aspects. Communications, transportation, foreign trade, and other economic exchanges with foreign countries have likewise been seriously affected. For instance, an international business conference was held in Beijing recently. On the one hand, the conference was held as scheduled, and several hundred foreign businessmen still held "business negotiations with their Chinese counterparts calmly." On the other hand, the number of foreign businessmen attending the conference was "much smaller than expected." A formerly planned trade exhibition was "cancelled," because those exhibitors outside Beijing "could not send their exhibits to the capital." This is only a short-term loss, and things will get better with the gradual improvement of the situation. However, we must not underestimate its long-term impacts on international economic contacts.

People should still remember the report recently made public by the State Statistics Bureau, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the People's Bank of China concerning the implementation of six major economic indexes during the January-April period. According to the report, investment in fixed

assets was reduced, the amount of credits and loans increased each month, the economic performance of industrial enterprises was sliding downward, and the amounts of sales profits and taxes budgeted by the state-owned enterprises dropped 1.88 percentage points from that of the same period of last year whereas the comparable cost of industrial goods rose by 10.8 percentage points that same period. What does this mean? It means that the national economic retrenchment characterized by improvement and rectification is at a critical stage, and that the nation is fighting an uphill battle to enhance the economic results of its industrial production. If we know that the frequent natural onslaughts can threaten this year's crops at any time, that commodity prices have yet to be effectively controlled, and that inflation continues, each and every one of us will realize how important it is to maintain stability and unity and guard against difficulties, or even disaster in our social and economic life.

In recent years, we often talk about developing social productive forces. Our purpose in carrying out reforms, including economic structural reform and political structural reform, is also to develop social productive forces, and to build socialism with Chinese characteristics. Developing social productive forces is not something abstract, but a real thing. If social disturbance cannot be curbed, social productive forces will inevitably be undermined. It is impossible for our society to make progress. During the 10-year "Cultural Revolution," our national economy was on the brink of bankruptcy. It is still fresh in our minds, and we must never forget it.

At any time and in any country, the economy is invariably the foundation of social development, and proper management of the national economy is the cornerstone of all normal social and political activities. Democratization of political work is essential for the development of our commodity economy, and an orderly development of democratization of political work depends on the general level of the development of commodity economy. When economic development is slow, or when there is a great economic disturbance, democratization of political work will be nothing but an empty phrase. This shows that disturbance not only will disrupt China's modernization and economic construction, but also the process of democratization of political work. This also shows that disturbance runs completely counter to our original intention to expedite economic and political reforms. Many problems should be resolved through reform on the track of democracy and legal system, and stability is the prerequisite for economic development and social progress.

The current situation is gradually under control, and people have begun to understand the importance of stabilizing the overall situation. All of us in society, including young students must proceed from the overall situation. We must especially think more in terms of the economy to make contributions to social stability. Those students who are still occupying the Tiananmen Square

must genuinely resort to reason. The reasonable step they should take now is to immediately leave the square and return to their campuses to study.

High-Yield Strain of Cotton Developed
OW1506000189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0745 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] Taiyuan, June 14 (XINHUA)—Agronomist Zhang Yuanfang of north China's Shanxi Province has developed a new high-yield strain of cotton, a strain with boll-bearing branches only.

Eight years of experiment showed that the average per-ha output of the cotton reached 2,100 kg to 2,475 kg, more than 50 percent more than that of ordinary strains.

The cotton plant of the new strain does not have waste branches, but boll-bearing branches only. The length of the boll-bearing branches is only 30 percent of that of the ordinary strains. The bolls grow at the joint of the main stalk and the branch. Besides, the bolls grow in clusters, with the maximum number six and the minimum two.

Statistics show that one cotton plant usually bears 17 bolls, one or two less than the ordinary strains. Owing to its fewer and shorter branches, however, the new strain can be planted more densely. Generally speaking, about 120,000 to 150,000 plants, or twice as many as those of ordinary strains, can grow on one ha of land, thus producing much higher yields.

The cotton plant of the new strain is only about 90 cm in height and its growing period is 128 days, shorter than that of ordinary strains.

Textile Production Increases; Raw Materials Short
HK1506123989 Beijing CEI Database in English
15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—Latest statistics show that the total output value of China's textile industry has reached 42 billion rmb yuan in the first four months, an increase of 3.03 percent over the same period last year.

The production of fiber, yarn, printed and dyed cloth, knitting wool and textile machinery has been going on just as scheduled, which has helped change the sliding situation in the textile production since the beginning of the year.

The serious sliding in the textile production in the first two months prompted leaders concerned to take all possible measures so as to change the situation.

Efforts have been made in energy and fund, which have helped turn the sliding situation for the better. But, the output of wool fabric, sacks, silk and silk products has failed to meet with the set speed.

What is worrying is the low economic efficiency. A survey among the state-owned textile industries in 33 large and medium cities has shown that the profits in the first four months have decreased by 13.02 percent as compared with the same period last year.

The enterprises running with losses have amounted to 124, 44 more than the corresponding period last year. The total loss has reached 64.587 million rmb yuan.

Among these 33 cities 13 have seen an increase in their profits and taxes as compared with the same period last year while the other 20 have seen the opposite.

Another problem plaguing the industry is the acute shortage of the raw materials. It is particularly serious in most areas. It is expected that the third quarter of this year will see a more grave situation due to the problem.

Construction of Tourist Hotels To Be Reduced
HK1506125989 Beijing CEI Database in English
15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—China's National Tourism Administration has decided to reduce the construction rate of the tourism hotels from the annual 20 percent in 1986-1990 to 2-3 percent for the Eighth Five-Year Plan (1991-1995).

Meanwhile, the administration has also called for more efforts to step up renewing, expanding, transforming and improving the facilities of the existing hotels in a bid to raise their capacities.

An official of the National Tourism Administration said over 800 tourism hotels were built, upgraded or expanded in the period of 1980-1988 with a growth of 110,000 rooms. By the end of 1988, the total number of the country's tourism hotels had hit 1,500 with 200,000 rooms, double that of 1985.

Judging from the overall layout of the existing tourism hotels in China, most of them are located in the country's eastern coastal cities or key tourism cities, which are mainly composed of small and medium-sized hotels.

Experts predicted that the total number of China's tourism hotels will surpass 1,600 by 1990 with 250,000 rooms, of which 104,000 rooms are expected to go to seven key tourism centres—Beijing, Shanghai, Xian, Guilin, Jiangsu, Hangzhou and Guangzhou.

A balance has been reached between supply and demand of the tourism hotels in China since the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990). Under the present circumstances, emphasis will be laid on the rational layout and scale of the tourism hotels in the country during the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

The National Tourism Administration has decided that some potential key tourism cities and regions as well as cities along the hot tourism lines during 1991-1995 could build a number of middle- or low-grade hotels in accordance with their need. Those cities include Fujian, Shandong and other cities in the country's northeast, northwest and southwest regions.

It is learned that the National Tourism Administration has made arrangements for the construction of the tourism hotels during the time of the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Hotels with some 40,000 rooms are planned to be built and 80,000 to 100,000 rooms in the old hotels refurbished during 1991-1995. An overwhelming number of the refurbished hotels will be put to use during the period of the Eighth Five-Year Plan.

Economic News From 3 Provinces Reported
OW1506095789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0059 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (XINHUA)—Today's economic news briefs:

Heilongjiang Sugar

Heilongjiang Province in northeast China has produced 583,000 tons of sugar this season, an increase of 283,000 tons compared with the same 1988 period, setting a record.

Shandong Salt Development

A number of new salt fields with a capacity of producing 1.2 million tons of salt annually have been put into production in Shandong Province. Shandong is now China's biggest salt producer, with an annual capacity of 4.5 million tons.

Zhejiang Savings

By the end of May, the total savings in Zhejiang Province's banks had increased by 2.689 billion yuan compared with the figure at the beginning of this year, and came to 1.76 billion yuan more than in the same 1988 period.

East Region

Authorities Carry Out Arrests in Shandong

75 Arrested in Qingdao City

SK1506010189 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] Assisted by the vast number of staff members, workers, and residents, the Qingdao City public security organ adopted resolute measures to resolutely deal blows to such illegal criminal activities as causing disturbances and blocking traffic.

As of 13 June, 75 lawbreakers had been arrested.

Around 7 to 8 June, the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing spread to Qingdao. By capitalizing on the opportunity, a handful of lawbreakers took to the streets to conduct marches, created trouble, stirred up strikes, and adopted illegal means to block traffic. As a result, 22 of the city's 24 bus lines were forced to stop services, and about 20 enterprises were forced to suspend production. This seriously damaged the city's normal production and living order. Thus, the vast number of the masses were extremely displeased with the situation. From the very beginning, the masses vied with one another to make phone calls to the public security organ, asking them to strictly punish the ruffians.

From 8 June, in response to the reports by the masses, the Qingdao City public security organ investigated and tried, according to law, the smash-and-grabbers and the lawbreakers jeopardizing public order and blocking traffic. The organ arrested 12 lawbreakers on that day.

Some large enterprises in the city, namely (Shinan), (Shibei), (Taidong), (Cangkou), (Sifa), and (Wuqi), also organized workers' pickets composed of more than 1,500 people to work in cooperation with the public security organ to maintain public order.

Over the last few days, a normal traffic and social order has been resumed in Qingdao City.

'Criminal Clique' Apprehended

SK1306085589 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Members of the clique which had committed the crimes of holdups and robbery, including (Ma Jianguo) and (Xu Jianlei), who had engaged in activities to support the student sit-in hunger strike in Beijing Municipality, were arrested and brought to justice in Changyi County. During mid-May, (Ma Jianguo) and (Xu Jianlei) successively hastened into Tianjin and Beijing Municipalities to join in the disturbances. They sneaked in among the marchers to loudly chant reactionary slogans and to collect revelant materials. After returning to Changyi County, they wrote lots of reactionary posters, put them on street walls, and also wrote an open letter to

all compatriots in order to incite the people to make trouble and cause disturbances. The thorough investigation of their crimes has proved that they are members of the largest criminal clique, a clique that perpetrated hold-ups and robberies. From May 1985 to the end of May 1989, they were involved in more than 40 criminal cases in the areas of [words indistinct], including 1 murder case, 5 serious hold-up cases, and (257) serious robbery cases. They stole more than 40,000 yuan.

Since the arrests of (Xu Dianwei) and (Xu Xianglu) on 30 May 1988 while they were engaging in robbery, four other convicts have also been arrested and brought to justice recently.

Shandong Bodies Hold Meetings on Deng Speech

Government Praises Address

SK1406062189 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 June, the provincial government held an enlarged plenary meeting. At the meeting, Governor Zhao Zhihao relayed the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping; Vice Governor Li Chunting relayed the guidelines of the provincial meeting of city and prefectural party committee secretaries; and Vice Governor Ma Shizhong made concrete arrangements for the organs of the provincial government to penetratingly study and implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech and the guidelines of the provincial meeting of city and prefectural party committee secretaries.

The meeting maintained: The important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping is strategically advantageous, scientific, and brilliant; has expounded the nature and source of the current disturbances and counterrevolutionary rebellion; has pointed out the importance, necessity, and righteousness of the suppression of the rebellion; and has highly praised the immortal historical deeds created by the martial law enforcement troops, the public security cadres and policemen, and the Armed Police Force. His speech has fully affirmed the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee; and has called on the entire party to continuously uphold the one central task and the two basic points, to better carry forward the strong points, to more rapidly correct mistakes, and to advance in a still faster and even more stable manner.

The comrades participating in the meeting unanimously said that they would certainly study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech in a repeated and penetrating manner; would resolutely support the brilliant policy decisions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission with regard to suppressing the rebellion; and would maintain a high degree of unanimity with the party Central Committee in politics, ideology, and action.

The provincial government maintained: During the preceding struggle to check disturbances, oppose riots, and stabilize the situation, governments at all levels, all departments, and the vast number of cadres and the masses of all trades and professions firmly implemented the various instructives of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee; opposed disturbances and rebellion with a firm and clear-cut stand; and took an active part in this struggle which has a bearing on the future and destiny of the party and the state. Various enterprises and institutions removed interference, overcame difficulties, and stood fast at posts, thus ensuring the normal operation of the provincial economic construction. The vast number of armed police officers and soldiers, public security cadres and policemen, and cadres and militia at the grass-roots level fought successive battles, disregarding their own safety, and made outstanding contributions.

The meeting demanded that at present we should pay attention to the following several tasks:

1. We should conscientiously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech, and further unify our thinking and understanding. Priority should be given to solving the following several problems: 1) We should define the necessity of the current disturbances and clearly understand the nature of the struggle against disturbances; 2) we should define the righteousness and necessity of the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion by the martial law enforcement troops, and fully affirm the great achievements scored by the People's Liberation Army, the Armed Police Force, and public security cadres and policemen; 3) we should define the truth of changing bad things to good ones, and conscientiously summarize and draw experiences and lessons gained from the past few years; 4) we should define the correctness of the line, principles, and policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and should consciously uphold the one central task and the two basic points; and 5) we should correctly handle the contradictions of two different natures; should educate, win over, and unite the overwhelming majority, and deal strict blows to the handful of unlawful persons; and should consolidate and develop political stability and unity.

2. We should firmly and unswervingly implement the basic line of the party; should adhere to the work of concentrating our energy on the four modernizations by centering on economic construction; should adhere to the four cardinal principles by opposing the bourgeois liberalization with a clear-cut stand; and should adhere to the policy of reform and opening up with a view to achieving still greater success in improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, deepening reform, opening to the outside world, and developing economic construction.

3. We should firmly and unremittingly attend to stabilizing the situation. Now, the whole situation has been shifted to a good side. However, the tasks of unifying

thinking and eliminating unstable factors remain very arduous. We should continue to vigorously do the work relating to the institutions of higher learning. Pertinent departments should establish a system of responsibility, and dispatch capable cadres to help universities and colleges resume classes as quickly as possible. We should continuously exert great efforts in maintaining the social, production, and living order. The handful of persons who created and incited disturbances and the unlawful persons guilty of smashing, grabbing, and arson should be resolutely punished according to law.

4. We should be meticulous in organizing this year's economic work. This is the most effective support of the central authorities' measure for suppressing rebellion and stabilizing the whole situation. Agricultural departments should base themselves on striving for a bumper harvest by combating drought. At present, agricultural departments should give prominence to the three summer jobs, and attend to the procurement of summer grain in order to lay a good foundation for the bumper harvest of the whole year. Industrial enterprises should continuously solve the conspicuous problems in funds, energy resources, and raw materials; should accelerate the structural readjustment; and should penetratingly conduct the campaign of increasing production and practicing economy and increasing revenues and cutting expenditures. The departments engaging in external economic relations and foreign trade should make full and good use of various policies, and should play a subjective and dynamic role in ensuring the fulfillment of this year's export task. We should strengthen the propaganda towards the outside world, free foreign traders from doubts and misgivings, and accelerate the utilization of foreign capital. Financial departments should pay attention to increasing revenues and reducing expenditures in order to strike a balance between revenues and expenditures. Great efforts should be made to improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order. Positive efforts should be made to eliminate such phenomena as overheated economic growth, excessive demands, and confused circulation. More importantly, great effort should also be made to stabilize commodity prices and ensure market supply.

The provincial government called on the whole province and all professions and trades to unify thinking and actions in line with the demands of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee; to continuously strengthen the establishment of administrative honesty; and to work assiduously to fulfill or overfulfill all tasks for this year.

Armed Police Conduct Study

*SK1406055589 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] The vast number of officers and soldiers of the Shandong provincial headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force have conscientiously studied the important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping,

chairman of the Central Military Commission, when receiving the cadres at or above the Army level of the martial law enforcement troops. They have pledged to make unremitting efforts and unite as one to fully play the functional role of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force and to make new contributions to stabilizing the society and the whole situation.

Over the past few years, the organs of the provincial headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force and their subordinate troops have one after another held enlarged party committee meetings and meetings of party members and cadres to conscientiously relay and study the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and have held forums to discuss his speech. They unanimously maintained: Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech has highly praised the martial law enforcement troops and the armed police officers and soldiers for the fulfillment of their task, and has clearly pointed out the orientation of the building of the Army, and the reform and construction of the state at present and in future. This is of extremely great and far-reaching significance in unifying the ideology of the entire party, the entire Army, and all the people in the country, and in stabilizing the situation of the society.

Many comrades stressed: At the critical moment when the fate of the party and the state hinges in the balance, Comrade Deng Xiaoping, from a broad and long-term view and with a broad mind of a great revolutionary and strategist, has come out boldly, and has saved the party, the country, the Army, and the people. Therefore, he is worthy of the titles of the helmsman of the party and the country, the general designer of reform and opening up, and the highest commander of the People's Army.

After studying Deng Xiaoping's speech, the armed police officers and soldiers who were on duty in the forefront said excitedly: Although we bore many hardships, were covered with sweat, and were put to much trouble during this struggle, and some others were beaten and injured by rioters, we have been greatly inspired and spurred on by the full affirmation of Chairman Deng on the work of the Armed Police Force. We are most willing to do our jobs even if there are still more hardships and sufferings.

Comrades unanimously said that they would firmly support the speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, would be loyal to the party and the people, and would score new achievements for winning a thorough victory in this struggle.

Shandong Trade Union Council Comments on Riots
SK1206045989 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2225 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] On the morning of 10 June, the provincial Trade Union Council held a meeting of responsible persons of the trade unions of the 24 industrial departments stationed in Jinan, and the trade unions of some large

enterprises. They held discussions on the facts about the resolute measures adopted by the central authorities to suppress the counterrevolutionary riot in the capital.

During the discussions, the participants expressed great indignation over the extremely small number of people who deliberately created turmoil and developed the turmoil into a shocking counterrevolutionary riot.

Yang Xingfu, chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, said at the meeting: Industrial workers throughout the province should fully carry out their role as a backbone force, and distinguish right from wrong. They should dissuade and resist the small number of people who, flaunting the banners of workers organizations, go to plants to establish ties, give speeches, and incite workers to suspend production and boycott work. With regard to the small number of bad people who seized the opportunity to create disturbance, and engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson, they should coordinate with public security organs to deal resolute blows against them.

Shandong City University To Resume Classes
SK1506011189 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] On 13 June, Comrade (Qi Yongzhi), responsible person of the Propaganda Department of the party committee of Yantai University, made a phone call to the station, saying that the vast number of teachers and students in the university have conscientiously implemented the guidelines of the circulars of the provincial government and the provincial Education Commission, and have positively organized students to resume classes. On 12 June, the university made a decision. The students that have not returned to school yet should comprehensively resume classes on 16 June. From 19 June, the university will start to assess the restoration of classes. The students who have not returned to school by that time would be punished for cutting classes. Meanwhile, the university also sent letters to the parents of students, asking them to closely cooperate with the university in encouraging their children to return to school according to schedule.

So far, more than 1,000 students have returned to school. Others are continuing to return to school.

Shanghai Makes Arrests; Determines Sentences

'Criminals' Asked To Surrender
OW1506101689 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 14 Jun 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau has issued a circular, which reads in full as follows:

The following announcement is issued in accordance with the guidelines of the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China circular on resolutely ending the counterrevolutionary rebellion and social unrest in order to stabilize Shanghai and the general situation, to protect the national interests and the legitimate rights of the masses, and to safeguard China's reform, its opening to the outside world, and its socialist modernization.

1. People who fall into any of the following categories shall, within 7 days following the circular's issuance, register with or voluntarily surrender to the local public security organ or the public security body of their respective units to seek lenient treatment. Anyone who refuses or fails to do so within the prescribed period shall be sternly punished in accordance with the law, including: 1) Planners and organizers who instigated and created disturbances to push Shanghai into turmoil; 2) ringleaders of illegal organizations which failed to register; 3) people who participated in storming party and government organs, public security organs, and other important departments; 4) people who blocked the traffic and destroyed means and facilities of communications, thereby disrupting communications and transportation; 5) people who printed and disseminated leaflets, posters, and other propaganda articles to instigate the counter-revolution; 6) people who took part in beating, smashing, looting, and burning; 7) people who beat up public security personnel and armed police and prevented them from conducting official duties; 8) people who engaged in other criminal activities; 9) people who fled to Shanghai after participating in the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital or in instigating and creating riots and disturbances in other places; and 10) people who shelter criminal elements listed above.

2. Every citizen has the right and obligation to inform, personally or through crime report telephone lines, the municipal, district, or county public security organs and the local police stations of the above mentioned law breaking criminal elements. The crime report telephone numbers of the municipal and district public security organs are as follows:

The Municipal Public Security Bureau: 214747 and 215380
The Huangpu Public Security Subbureau: 260123
The Nanshi Public Security Subbureau: 770131
The Luan Public Security Subbureau: 310500
The Xuhui Public Security Subbureau: 377079
The Changning Public Security Subbureau: 511688
The Jingan Public Security Subbureau: 581600
The Putuo Public Security Subbureau: 580929
The Zhabei Public Security Subbureau: 532110
The Hongkou Public Security Subbureau: 242200
The Yanggu Public Security Subbureau: 431000
The Baoshan Public Security Subbureau: 671672
The Litang Public Security Subbureau: 358081
The Shihua Public Security Subbureau: 932204
The Baoshan Iron and Steel Corporation Public Security Subbureau:

[Signed] Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau

[Dated] 15 June 1989

3 Rioters Sentenced to Death

HK1506104689 Hong Kong AFP in English
1042 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (AFP)—Three men were sentenced to death Thursday for rioting and obstructing rail traffic in Shanghai, state television reported.

They were convicted of destroying public transport equipment and paralyzing rail traffic in the city for three days.

166 Arrested in Past Week

HK1506102089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1000 GMT 15 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 15 (AFP)—Authorities in Shanghai arrested 166 people within a week of the military crackdown on pro-democracy protests in Beijing, the local WEN HUI BAO newspaper reported Thursday.

It said the suspects were arrested for disrupting transport services and public security, as well as for assaulting policemen.

Of those arrested, 19 people were detained for setting fire to a train, 77 for blocking roads and damaging vehicles, 21 for breaking into party and government offices, police stations and beating up policemen, and 34 for organizing illegal organisations and inciting unrest.

WEN HUI BAO added that 30 per cent of the 166 people arrested following the June 3-4 armed crackdown had previous criminal records.

8 Detained for Blocking Traffic

OW1306084889 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 10 Jun 89

[From the "Morning News" program]

[Text] Eight members of a flying vehicle squad, which intercepts vehicles and blocks traffic and which is bitterly hated by the Shanghai residents, were arrested on 9 and 10 June by public security organs of this municipality.

At 0600 on 8 June Huang, Jianhua, an assembly worker at the water meter plant of the Shanghai Water Company, holding a bullhorn, directed a so-called flying vehicle squad, composed of some 200 people, to intercept vehicles and set up barricades at Siping, Haining, Sichuan, Nanjing East, Xizang Central, and Huanhai Central Roads. While going in the streets, they yelled reactionary slogans and incited workers to hold strikes. As a result, traffic was completely paralyzed in over a dozen sections of the above-mentioned roads.

At noon on 8 June, Shan Guoguang, a driver in a truck team of the Putuo District Transport Company, gathered with some 50 lawless elements in the Bund and formed a so-called flying vehicle squad, which ran amuck in the busy shopping areas of Nanjing Road, Jingan Temple, and Fuzhou Road, robbing and damaging vehicles there. A student of a work-study school by the name of Wu living in Xuhui District slipped out of the school, stole a bicycle somewhere near Xujiahui, and then joined the flying vehicle squad. While taking part in intercepting vehicles, he dismounted from the bicycle now and then and tried to pick pockets.

Procurator on Prosecution

OW1306132489 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 10 Jun 89

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] Wang Shuquan, deputy chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal Procuratorate, told the press this morning that the 10 lawless elements implicated in the serious railway incident on 6 June have been brought to the procuratorate by the public security authorities. He said the procuratorate will prosecute them in court on charges of destroying transportation means and transportation equipment.

The deputy chief procurator said: According to Article 110 of the Criminal Law of China, whoever sabotages means of transportation or transportation equipment, causing serious consequences, is to be sentenced to not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment, or death.

Deputy Chief Procurator Wang Shuquan said: A division of the Shanghai Municipal Procuratorate has re-inspected the site, inquired of witnesses, and interviewed the masses. In order to verify the facts, this morning the division also interrogated the defendants and heard their accounts. The basic facts and evidence of the case have been verified. The crimes of each defendant have been proven by at least two and as many as five witnesses. All 10 defendants have admitted their crimes. It is expected that a procuratorial organ will prosecute them in court.

Deputy Chief Procurator Wang said: In accordance with the National People's Congress Standing Committee's decision on harshly and promptly striking at felons who commit serious crimes, after accepting the case, the court can hear the case immediately instead of following the Criminal Procedure Law, which provides that the court will hear the case 7 days after the defendants have been notified of the prosecution. He added that the defendants will have 3 days, not 7 days, to appeal their cases after the verdicts have been pronounced.

Deputy Chief Procurator Wang also read the names of the 10 lawless elements. They are: Xu Guomin, Peng Jiaming, Wen Yingchun, Yan Xueqi, Yang Xiaobao, Bian Hanwu, Sun Jihong, Ai Qilong, Yan Zhiming, and Zhao

Jianmin. Of the 10 defendants, five are junior school educated. The other five are only primary school educated. The oldest of them is 41. Most of the others are 22 and 23.

Deputy Chief Procurator Wang said: Procuratorial organs and people's courts will firmly follow the principle of harshly and promptly handling this case, which seriously jeopardized Shanghai's public order. They will also handle the case strictly on the basis of facts and according to legal procedures. He said: Of the 11 men the public security organs brought to the procuratorate, one man, called Zhu Qin, pleaded not guilty. During the inspection it was found that, although Zhu Qin was present at the railway site on two occasions, he did not take part in burning the railway coaches. On this basis, the procuratorate has decided to release him after educating him.

Shanghai's Zhu Rongji Praises Workers' Pickets

OW1406135789 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] Last evening, Mayor Zhu Rongji paid a visit to the members of the Shanghai workers' pickets and officers and men of the public security police and Armed Police Force, and personnel of government organs.

Mayor Zhu Rongji said to them: Comrades, people in Shanghai, especially the working class, displayed their strength and fine qualities on 9 June. After several days of preparations, members of the Shanghai workers' pickets made concerted efforts early this morning and, in one stroke, restored traffic order in Shanghai, putting an end to the chaos. You have rendered a great, meritorious service to the people of Shanghai. On behalf of the municipal party committee, the municipal People's Congress, and the municipal government, allow us to express our wholehearted thanks and cordial regards to you. Please also convey our best regards to your families.

Why is it that you have achieved such a big success? It is because the overwhelming majority of the people in Shanghai support us, and they have responded to the call of the municipal party committee and the municipal government to stabilize the situation in Shanghai and stay on their production posts to produce what the people need in their life. After I delivered my radio and television speech last night, the municipal party committee, the municipal government, the media, and myself have received many supportive telegrams and letters from many cadres and people. Some people said in their letters that they wrote with tears in their eyes. I was also moved to tears when I read their letters. I deeply feel the Shanghai people's utter devotion to the party and the government. You can see that, once an order was issued, they immediately joined in the fight.

Over the past several days, the Central Television Station has time and again broadcast the video showing how the PLA [People's Liberation Army] martial law units suppressed the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Now everyone knows the truth. All rumors have collapsed by themselves. The vast number of people have become increasingly aware of the correctness of the decision by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. To stabilize the situation in Shanghai, and in accordance with the principles outlined in the directive of the party Central Committee and the State Council, members of the workers' pickets have assisted officers and men of the Public Security Police and the Armed Police Force in maintaining traffic and public order. Facts show that this conforms to the aspirations of the people. I am convinced that the situation in Shanghai can be stabilized.

Comrades, we have achieved a great success. But, we must never slacken our efforts. We must continue to organize ourselves, strictly follow discipline, and carry forward the spirit of fighting continually to consolidate and develop the success we have achieved.

Party Has 'Reimposed' Authority in Shanghai
*HK1306010189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 13 Jun 89 p 3*

[From a correspondent in Shanghai]

[Text] The Chinese Communist Party of Shanghai has quietly but firmly reimposed its authority on China's largest industrial city.

Red flags and banners proclaiming "Uphold the four cardinal principles" and "Protect the path of socialism" not seen since the early 1980s have once again been unfurled and draped across major roadways.

"You can really tell Deng Xiaoping and the 'old men's party' are back on top," says a teacher from Jiaotong University, pointing to one of the slogans, "Oppose bourgeois liberalisation, who are they trying to kid?"

The streets that last week were blocked with disabled buses and trucks have now been cleared and traffic is flowing freely. The old men and women who regulate Shanghai's traffic are again in force accosting jaywalkers and young men who double park their motorbikes.

Nearly everyone has returned to work, shops have reopened and supplies of essential materials are nearly normal.

Yet behind the facade of normality, an incredible fear persists. The people of Shanghai have not returned to business as usual by choice but through force.

"The government is too strong, we have no choice," they say.

Factory workers were told by local party organising committees that if they volunteered to clear the streets of barricades and anti-government propaganda, they would be paid 50 yuan (HK\$105) a day. If they did not "volunteer" they risked losing a month's salary.

Within three days, the streets were spotless.

Even the universities give the appearance of normality although no one is going to class. More than 80 per cent of the students and teachers have gone home.

The big character posters that have covered Shanghai's campuses for nearly two months have been taken down and replaced by official notices urging students to return to class and report troublemakers to authorities.

Parents fearful of a return to the chaos of the Cultural Revolution have been pleading with their children to go back.

The terrible thing is that parents believe what the government tells them about the counter-revolutionary rebellion in Beijing. They just can't accept that the Chinese Army would kill so many unarmed civilians.

Most students are too fearful to go back to schools. Security at the main gates is tight and plain-clothes police regularly patrol campuses checking on foreigners and strangers. A CBS film crew was arrested at Fudan University and equipment confiscated.

Students say the People's Armed Police has already arrested several students and sent teams to track down student leaders who have fled from the city.

Commentary Backs Party; Views Freedom of Press
*OW1306115689 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2200 GMT 9 Jun 89*

["Station commentary: The Just Cause Will Certainly Overcome the Unjust Cause"—from the "News" program]

[Text] Justice-upholding people in Shanghai are genuinely encouraged by Mayor Zhu Rongji's inspiring speech, the stationing of spirited and energetic workers' pickets on the streets, and the arrest of riffraff, hoodlums, beaters, smashers, and looters—one after another. Shanghai must not be driven into a chaotic state. A stable Shanghai is very hopeful.

Last evening several groups of leading comrades in Shanghai went to various grass-root units to comfort the masses there. The one thing they all said—you've worked hard, comrades—reflects the tough test everybody has gone through recently. The hearts of the leaders and the masses are linked in confronting the heavy and complex missions in the future. How precious are such harmony, mutual care, and unity between the leaders and the masses!

With great pleasure, our station's editors, announcers, recording technicians, engineers, and logistic support staff working last night had cordial conversations with leading comrades who came to see and comfort them. One leading comrade said: Radio stations are very important, indeed!

He is quite right. How many fellow workers in our station have persisted, working 24 hours in a row during these unusual days? Last night, soon after Beijing reported that Comrade Deng Xiaoping had received officers of the martial law units, our station immediately disrupted our regular programming transmitted on 990 Kilohertz, and broadcast the news within 6 minutes.

The radio station is an organ [hou she] of the party, the government, and the people. We have never hesitated to promptly and accurately propagate the voice of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the directives of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee and municipal government, and all the important information that is in the fundamental interests of the people. The masses are now demanding law and order. We think that only by firmly defending the dignity of socialist legal system and safeguarding the masses' safety can we talk about democratic construction and personal freedom. If social scum is allowed to tyrannize the society, if rumors and reactionary handbills are allowed to appear everywhere, and if the justice-upholding people have to shut their mouths, then how can there be social tranquility? How can there be a country and a nation to be loved? We hold that only by upholding the four cardinal principles can we safeguard freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution of our country.

No matter how the dark clouds in the sky roll and tumble, we will never believe in evil and will never blindly follow the West's so-called freedom of the press. Hasn't the avalanche of lies produced by the radio stations, newspapers, and journals of foreign countries, Hong Kong, and Taiwan fully exposed the hypocrisy of bourgeois freedom of the press?

A just cause will certainly prevail over an unjust cause. This is a law independent from human will. It is applicable in the country, in Shanghai, and in press circles. Now, having been baptized by the recent struggles, the banners of the party and socialism look even brighter, and reform and opening up will proceed even more soundly. We are determined not to disappoint the party and the vast number of listeners, and we will keep improving our work, work wholeheartedly for Shanghai's development, and carry out a protracted struggle for revitalizing China.

Shanghai Residents Line Up for U.S. Visas
PR 1506 11/1789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 15 Jun 89 p 3

[From a correspondent in Shanghai]

[Text] Hundreds of would-be emigres lined up outside the American consulate in Shanghai yesterday in the hope of obtaining a visa to the United States.

An official in the visa section said the consulate was processing 100 applications a day and hoped to increase that number in the near future. Under normal circumstances, the visa section would only process up to 10 applications a day.

Nevertheless, the official said, the consulate was at present only dealing with applications for student visas and was applying the same criteria as before.

Applicants must have a letter of acceptance from a university in the United States, show they have sufficient funds, and present evidence of plans to return to China after their period of study.

But most of the people queuing patiently outside the consulate have no intention of ever coming back.

"If I get to the United States I'll seek political asylum rather than come back to China," said one graduate. "There is no future for people like me in China anymore".

Today the consulate will start to process visa applications from the dependents of students already in the United States and in a couple of days hopes to start issuing tourist visas again.

However, the visa sections in Shanghai and in the Beijing Embassy are still short of staff after last week's evacuations and delays will be inevitable, officials say.

Crowds of people also gathered outside the Australian consulate but no one was admitted and there seemed to be no clear information coming from officials inside.

"They have told us to send our applications to Beijing but they won't say how long we will have to wait," said a local journalist who has been trying to get to Australia for six months now.

"I've already waited too long. The situation in Shanghai now is very dangerous. I organized a strike in my workplace last month and I am very scared that something might happen to me or my family," he added in a frightened whisper.

Consular officials say they are not processing visas in Shanghai but sending applications to Beijing. But because of the lack of staff in the embassy, applications are taking considerably longer to process and officials are asking people to be patient.

New applicants are being told to seriously consider waiting for two or three weeks before sending in their application forms.

Priority will be given to students who have already been accepted for a degree program at a university in Australia. Those going on short-term English language programs will go to the end of the queue. Short term English programs, which cost a minimum of A\$9,000 (HK\$52,000) have been a favourite escape route.

As usual, there were few people outside the British consulate general. The consulate does not issue visas and the visa section in Beijing has been closed because of staff evacuation.

Shanghai Education Bureau Urges Stop to Riots
OW1306032289 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1330 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Shanghai Education Bureau issued a call yesterday. The call said: In the past few days, affected by the instigation and sabotage of an extremely small number of people in Shanghai, traffic within the city has been blocked, causing serious difficulties for factory production and normal living of the residents. The obstruction of traffic has also affected the normal teaching order in elementary and middle schools. Many parents, teachers, and students have expressed the hope that relevant departments will take immediate measures to stop the criminal actions of a small handful of people in order to ensure the normal teaching order in schools, protect young people's right to normal learning, and ensure students' safety and health.

For this purpose, the municipal Education Bureau has issued this call on behalf of university students, elementary and middle school students, parents, and teachers: The extremely small number of people should rein in at the brink of the precipice and stop all sabotage activities. People who do not understand the truth should quickly wake up, refuse to be taken in by an extremely small number of bad people, and refuse to do anything harmful to the people, to the country, and to themselves. [words indistinct] It is hoped that you will make positive contributions to restoring normal traffic order in Shanghai. We are convinced that you will act accordingly.

Shanghai CYL Committee Calls For Stability
OW1206083189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2100 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] The Shanghai Communist Youth League [CYL] Committee issued a circular yesterday [11 June] calling for a 100-day emulation campaign to stabilize Shanghai, develop production, and fulfill production and financial tasks according to contract this year.

The circular says: A very important task for Shanghai's CYL organizations to fulfill at present is to vigorously organize CYL members to play the role of a shock brigade under the slogan of stabilizing Shanghai and the

general situation, persisting in production in order to ensure the well-being of the masses under the leadership of the municipal party committee and the municipal government.

Shanghai Student Body Supports City Government
OW1206082189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2100 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal Students Federation yesterday expressed that it resolutely supports the municipal people's government's public notice proclaiming the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students an illegal organization and urging it to immediately disband on its own.

The municipal students federation hopes that all students will vigorously respond to the call of the party and the government, have a clear picture of the situation, distinguish between right and wrong, take the general interests into consideration, not listen to and spread rumors, not respond to the instigation of an extremely small number of people with ulterior motives, and take concrete action to join the people of the whole municipality in safeguarding Shanghai's stability, so as to quickly restore teaching order in Shanghai's institutions of higher learning.

Shanghai Trade Union Council Thanks Workers
OW1306054289 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council's comfort letter to all staff members and workers:

Thank you. You have stood fast at your respective working posts.

Dear comrade staff members and workers, you have worked hard. In the past several days, the traffic in the municipality has been paralyzed, and it has caused great difficulties in the production and living of the broad masses of staff members and workers. In order to insure commodity supply, you have worked hard, despite difficulties, persisted in going to work, and remained at your job. You have fully demonstrated the high degree of ideological consciousness and strict organizational discipline of the working class in Shanghai. We have seen that millions of workers have made long and arduous journeys in a rapid manner to their jobs. We have seen that tens of thousands of staff members and workers have endured hardships and worked overtime at workshops and power plants. We have also seen that large numbers of staff members and workers have worked with concerted efforts to remove road barricades on key roads and at intersections. You have clearly understood and assumed your responsibility as masters of the country and have made great contributions toward promoting production and insuring people's normal living needs.

You have shown your genuine enthusiasm in the test. You have understood and taken the overall situation into consideration and are indeed worthy of being the main force in stabilizing Shanghai and the entire situation.

The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council wishes to extend our sympathy and solicitude for you and your dependents and express our highest respect to you.

At present, the production situation is still quite grim and the supply for the people's living needs is also at a critical moment. The hard work of the broad masses of staff members and workers is related to the vital interests of all families in the municipality.

The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council calls on you to continue to display your revolutionary spirit of enduring hardships, strive to overcome difficulties, stand fast at your respective jobs, and struggle to fulfill or exceed the various economic tasks.

The Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council calls on trade union organizations at various levels to adopt various effective measures and find ways and means to provide good conditions and facilities for staff members and workers who have persisted in doing their jobs. At the same time, we also sincerely hope that all staff members and workers will pay attention to production safety and take good care of your own health and your dependents during the current difficult time.

The municipal trade union is working along with the municipal government to restore normal social order as quickly as possible.

Comrade staff members and workers, you will forever be honored and proud of your efforts amid the current difficult and arduous conditions. The municipal trade union appreciates your efforts.

[Signed] Shanghai Municipal Trade Union Council

[Dated] 7 June 1989

Social Order in Shanghai Returns to 'Normal'
HK1506063789 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1324 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Report by Mo Li (2608 0415) Social Order in Shanghai Has Returned to Normal]

[Text] In Shanghai, 100,000 teams of workers' removed roadblocks in the early hours of 9 June to end the situation of complete traffic paralysis which lasted 4 days. Now social order in Shanghai is good, and people are calm.

At present, there are 330 offices run by foreign businessmen in Shanghai. Most of the responsible persons of foreign nationality of those offices have left Shanghai for Hong Kong to observe the situation in China, except

responsible persons of more than 10 companies such as the Siemens Company of Federal Germany, the Luo Si Meng Te [5012 2448 5336 3676] Company of the United States, and the Sumitomo Corporation and Marubeni Corporation of Japan. Today, the newly appointed chief of the Shanghai office of the Japanese Trade Promotion Association, Noriaki Imou, told reporters that he arrived in Shanghai on 4 June. However, due to the roadblocks, he could not enter the city proper and had to stay in Hongqiao. He had never thought of returning to Japan. He stated that since the situation in Shanghai is now stable, on the basis of the work done by his predecessor, he will make efforts to promote the development of Sino-Japanese trade in terms of expanding Shanghai's exports, attracting investment from the Japanese side, expanding technical cooperation, and so on.

At present, there are 238 enterprises invested in by foreign businessmen in Shanghai, such as the Shanghai Dazhong Automobile Company Limited, a Sino-German venture; the Pu Lin [2528 2651] Circuit Board Company Limited, a Sino-Australian venture; and others. Their production is normal. In addition, there are some 370 enterprises invested in by foreign businessmen which are under construction or preparation. None of these projects has been interrupted or suspended. The project of the Hong Kong-Shanghai venture Yongxin Color Kinescope Plant, which is regarded by the municipal government as the "number one project" in the municipality this year, has been progressing at full speed. It is expected that the main factory building can be completed by the end of this month, and that the installation of equipment and facilities can also be completed. The plant can go into operation by the end of the year. The Pao Hsin [1405 2450] Engineering (Private) Company Limited from Singapore has signed contracts with Shanghai on more than 20 joint-venture projects. The responsible person of the company returned to Shanghai on 10 June. He stated that all contracts signed previously are valid, and that his company's investment intentions in Shanghai remain unchanged.

Due to social unrest, the tourism and restaurant business in Shanghai is slack. Ke Lei Ge [0344 7191 2706], foreign manager of the Huating Guesthouse, suspended his vacation in Thailand and rushed back to Shanghai. He was happy to see that the workers and staff members at his guesthouse are working as usual. The guesthouse has taken several measures to reduce expenses and lower operational costs. He believed that business will be brisk again. The Shanghai-Hong Kong venture Window of the World Restaurant, located in the Ruijing Building—an office building of foreign businessmen—only provided Western food and beverages in its cafe in the past. Some staff of the Hong Kong side of the restaurant have returned to Shanghai. The Cuiyuan Chinese Restaurant and Ruijin Palace Banquet Hall under the Window of the World Restaurant will resume business in a few days.

Over the past few days, business on all fronts has been active. Industrial and commercial enterprises are making efforts to recoup losses due to the roadblocks. Import

and export commodities kept in port have been handled, and the handling capacity of the port has returned to normal. Various shops are selling summer goods, and the Shanghai Fashion Company on Nanjing Road is now promoting the sale of more than 10 kinds of new-style women's dresses, miniskirts, t-shirts, leather shoes, and so on. Its business is good, and its daily turnover exceeds 140,000 yuan.

The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Regulating Market continues to open four times a week. Its turnover at one time dropped due to the roadblocks. It is now rising gradually. Over the past 2 days, its average turnover was \$5.4 million, and the exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the renminbi is 1 to 6.87.

Vegetable supply in various markets is sufficient, but prices have fallen due to slack business. Shop assistants say helplessly: Residents were panic-stricken not long ago, and they have stocked up too many vegetables.

Shanghai Hotels Described as Virtually Deserted
HK1506015189 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jun 89 p 2

[From a correspondent in Shanghai]

[Text] The tourist season is supposed to be at its height in Shanghai at this time of the year but hotels all over the city are virtually deserted as tour groups cancel by the bus load, and businessmen nervous of political instability in China search for alternative markets.

The Shanghai Hilton currently has the highest occupancy rate of 22 per cent, while the Sheraton is down to only eight per cent.

"In early May, we had an occupancy rate of 87 per cent," said Mr Heinz Schwander, general manager of the Hilton, "but ever since the hunger strikes started and the Government imposed martial law in Beijing we have had a dramatic fall-off".

The majority of expatriate staff at the Hilton have been evacuated and large numbers of domestic employees have been given extended leave.

Although the hotel is now running a skeleton service with only two of its eight restaurants open, Mr Schwander said there were no plans to close the hotel.

"We have enough money to survive for a couple of months and even with an occupancy rate of 40 per cent we can still resume normal service."

High ranking officials from the major's office have been paying personal visits to all the major foreign venture hotels and businesses in Shanghai, trying to reassure investors that the situation had now returned to normal and that there is nothing to fear.

Mr Schwander thinks it will not be until October before hotel occupancy rates return to normal. Even disregarding the lasting damage done to China's image abroad, several new hotels are due to open in Shanghai towards the end of the year, making competition even tougher.

"If the Shanghai government is really serious about getting the tourists back, it has to adopt a co-ordinated and aggressive marketing strategy," said Mr Schwander.

The biggest problem for the Hilton, which largely caters for the business community rather than tourists, is the long-term damage done to investor confidence in China.

"It's not just the political turmoil. The austerity measures imposed by Beijing last year have severely restricted business and international trade in China," said Mr Schwander.

All the exhibitions scheduled for this year in Shanghai have been postponed indefinitely and Mr Schwander thinks the only people to benefit from the current situation will be those in the import-export business.

"There will be very little new investment and the Chinese can forget about high technology transfer deals for the moment," he said.

"Unless radical changes are made in China's economic policy and significant concessions given to the foreign business community, the process of reform will be set back at least five years," he added.

Shanghai Resumes Foreign Currency Operations
OW1206105889 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0700 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] The Shanghai branch of the Bank of China swiftly resumed its normal operation of payments in foreign currencies on 10 June, thereby making foreign currencies available to its customers who need them. This has quashed the rumor that foreign currency deposits at the Bank of China have been frozen.

It has also been learned that the Shanghai branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China made it known this morning that there has not been any serious impact on the balance of deposits at the bank recently. The bank still holds a balance of deposits of 10,050,100,000 yuan. As the feelings of the citizens are simmering down now, savings deposit operations at the Shanghai branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China have, therefore, been returning to normal and the balance of deposits at the bank has risen.

Zhejiang Education Commission Issues Circular
*OW1206213089 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[Text] A circular issued by the Zhejiang Provincial Education Commission yesterday says: After a period of interruption, teaching will resume in all colleges and secondary vocational schools in Hangzhou City next week in accordance with the guidelines of the circular of the State Education Commission. Final examinations will be held according to the original schedule. Students who left school for various reasons are asked to return to school immediately. Please pass this information to others. Assistance from parents is cordially requested.

Central-South Region

Hainan Party Leaders Stress Deng Speech
*HK1406153589 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] Yesterday morning the provincial party committee held an enlarged meeting of its Standing Committee to study the important speech made by Comrade Deng Xiaoping while meeting with cadres at or above the Army level of units enforcing martial law in the country's capital.

Attending it were Xu Shijie, Liang Xiang, Liu Jianfeng, Yao Wenxu, Wang Yuefeng, Wei Zefang, Li Zhimin, Pan Qiongxiang, Cao Wenhua, Meng Qingping, Xin Yejiang, Zhang Jintao, Dong Fanyuan, Li Tianxiang and other leaders of the provincial party committee, provincial Conference of People's Representatives, provincial government, provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Committee, provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, and provincial People's Procuratorate.

The meeting was presided over by Secretary Xu Shijie. Deputy Secretary Liu Jianfeng read some documents on conveying the important speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, after which the meeting participants had a lively discussion on the speech. There was a consensus that the important speech by Comrade Deng Xiaoping is rich in content and is full of brilliant expositions, which reflect the wish of the entire party and the people of the whole country.

His speech is of far-reaching significance for our understanding of the inevitability, complexity, and nature of the recent Beijing counterrevolutionary revolt, and for our effort to reach a common understanding, adhere to the line, adhere to principles and policies formulated at the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, promote our building of the two socialist civilizations, continue the policy of reform and opening up, and forge ahead.

Comrade Xu Shijie first spoke at the meeting. He said the speech by Comrade Xiaoping is very important, covers all sides, and addresses many important problems. It helps us have a clear understanding of the nature of the revolt and of China's present and future. Referring to problems relating to Hainan, Secretary Xu pointed out: Compared with other parts of the country, the situation in Hainan is relatively stable. Classes, by and large, have not been suspended, and there have been no incidents of beating, smashing, looting or burning. Nevertheless, in no way should we lower our guard. We must put the spirit of Comrade Xiaoping's speech at the center of all our fields of work. Meanwhile, we must do our utmost to maintain political unity with the party Central Committee and make continuous efforts to stabilize stability in Hainan and make the special economic zone a success.

In his speech, Governor Liang Xiang said: The crimes of the counterrevolutionary revolt that I watched on television were really shocking, and the outrages spread to Chengdu, Changsha, Wuhan, Shanghai, and other cities. If we had let them run their course, the consequences would have been dreadful to contemplate. Thanks to the wise and resolute decision made by Comrade Xiaoping, the counterrevolutionary revolt was put down and the situation was radically changed. This displayed the unusual courage and resourcefulness of veteran proletarian revolutionaries and their boldness of vision. The important speech made by Comrade Xiaoping on 9 June reflects the common aspirations of the people of the whole country and is of far-reaching significance for guiding China's present and future development.

He said that Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech sums up the experience of the 10-year reform and especially stresses adherence to the four cardinal principles and to the reform and opening-up policy. This has inspired us very much and strengthened our confidence in building Hainan into a large special economic zone.

Compared with other parts of the country, the situation in our province, he said, is relatively stable. The industrial, agricultural, trade, and financial situations are excellent, and all have achieved progress in varying degrees. This proves that Hainan still has appeal. We must treasure and maintain the stable situation in Hainan. Further efforts must be made to improve the investment climate and make the development and construction of the special economic zone a success.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Jianfeng called on leaders at various levels to repeatedly study and deeply understand the spirit of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's speech, in line with the actual conditions in Hainan, to achieve unity of thinking and work hard to develop the excellent situation in Hainan.

Yao Wenxu, Wang Yuefeng, Pan Qiongxiang, Cao Wenhua, Meng Qingping, and Dong Fanyuan also took the floor at the meeting.

Appointment of Hainan College Graduates Discussed
*HK1506031589 Haikou Hainan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0300 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] The 1989 Hainan provincial coordinating meeting on the appointment of college students was held in Dingan County a few days ago. The meeting demanded that leading comrades at all levels place faith in the appointment service for college graduates. Present at the meeting were the responsible comrades of the planning, personnel, and education departments of all cities and counties, administrative organs under the provincial authorities, enterprises and service units subordinate to the provincial government, local universities and colleges, and some universities and colleges in other parts of the country. Vice Governor Xin Yejiang attended and addressed the meeting.

It was revealed during the meeting that of the 2,860 new graduates from Hainan colleges awaiting appointment this year, 657 graduates, or 22.9 percent of all the new graduates, have been appointed to posts with government organs under the provincial authorities; 2,146 [as heard] graduates, or 77.1 percent, have been appointed to posts with grass-roots units in counties. This appointment pattern is in keeping with the graduates appointment principle of unified arrangement, reasonable assignment, and replenishment of manpower to the first front of production.

The meeting pointed out that college graduates are the wealth of the country. Employers must take the initiative in employing college graduates and make appropriate arrangements for them so as to speed up the development and construction of Hainan Province. All plans that have been agreed must be earnestly implemented, and the competent departments at all levels should approve in due course any employment of college graduates that have been proven qualified and accepted by employers. Any attempt to reject the appointment of college graduates, especially female graduates, who are assigned according to the appointment plan, must be curbed.

The meeting noted that it is necessary to establish step by step in this province a two-way appointment system, under which the graduates choose their jobs while the employers employ graduates on a selective basis. On one hand, the centralized appointment system must be upheld as the principal system; on the other hand, it is necessary to implement the principle of two-way appointment. The green light should be given to those graduates who manage to find an ideal job on their own.

The meeting emphasized that more efforts should be made to ensure that the public is better informed of the appointment service for college graduates. All colleges must inform students of the guidelines governing appointment service and allow the public to supervise the appointment work.

Henan Commission Demands Resumption of Classes
*HK1406025589 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] To protect normal teaching order and ensure educational quality, the provincial Education Commission issued the following notice:

1. All higher learning institutions and educational organs in the province should organize their party members, cadres, teachers, students, and staff members in seriously studying the open letter issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all party members and people in the country. They should study the relevant documents and keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in whatever they do.
2. All higher learning institutions must resume classes as soon as possible. Teachers and staff members must remain firm at their posts and carry out ideological and political work among the students. Students who have left campus must return to campus and resume classes as soon as possible. Students who do not return to campus within the prescribed period will be handled according to school regulations.
3. Students, particularly those who are members of the party and the Communist Youth League and student cadres, should take the overall interests of the country as important, treasure their time, study hard, observe state law and campus regulations, and bravely combat whatever is detrimental to the stabilization of the situation and the resumption of normal order.
4. When classes have been resumed, higher learning institutions must strengthen their rules and regulations, make up the lessons missed, and guarantee teaching quality.
5. Distribution of graduates and enrollment of new students must proceed as scheduled; no postponement is allowed. Graduates who are not up to standard will only receive certificates of attendance. According to the relevant state regulations, they are not entitled to the state distribution of diplomas.
6. All higher learning institutions must clear and tear down all posters, placards, and slogans. They must promptly expose those who spread rumors, instigate students to make contacts with other people outside their campuses, and disrupt normal teaching order; resolute measures must be taken to deal with this small number of people. Students who refuse to repent after repeated persuasion must be seriously dealt with according to campus discipline. Students who violate law will be held responsible for their violations.
7. Students' parents and people in all circles are required to assist universities and colleges in resuming normal order and to perform the duties of parents and civilians.

Hubei CPC Calls for Stabilization of Colleges
*HK1206161689 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Text] This afternoon, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of party members and responsible cadres of institutions of higher learning in the Wuhan area to make arrangements for work in the immediate future. The central topic for discussion was the problem of further stabilizing the situation at institutions of higher learning and carrying through the struggle against unrest.

Present at the meeting were Guan Guangfu, secretary of the provincial party committee; Deputy Secretaries Guo Zhenqian, Zhao Fulin, and Qian Yunlu; Standing Committee members Ding Fengying, Zhang Xueqi, and (Zhou Shuqiao); and Chen Ming, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission.

Zhao Fulin chaired the meeting. Qian Yunlu, on behalf of the provincial party committee Standing Committee, delivered a speech on further stabilizing the situation at the institutions of higher learning and completely ending the unrest.

Qian Yunlu first spoke positively of the large amount of work done by the party members and cadres at the institutions of higher learning, including the leading party and government cadres, old comrades, political work cadres, security cadres, trade union cadres, Communist Youth League [CYL] cadres, and student union cadres, under very difficult circumstances over the past month.

He continued by enumerating the series of serious incidents masterminded by a very small number of people in the Wuhan area, pointing out: We are experiencing a soul-stirring struggle. The harsh realities tell us that the counterrevolutionary rebellion that occurred in the capital a short while ago and the unrest in Wuhan are very serious matters. This unrest was brought about by a very small number of reactionaries who bitterly hate the party and the socialist system. Their purpose is to overturn the Communist Party and the socialist system, subvert the People's Republic of China, and establish a bourgeois republic. Our struggle against them is a life-and-death struggle related to the future of the party and the country. The firm decision made by the central authorities to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion and end the unrest are in line with the aspirations and fundamental interests of the people and the masses of young students at the institutions of higher learning.

Qian Yunlu said: A short time ago, party organizations all over the province, the masses of party members and cadres in the province, public security cadres and policemen, and officers and men of the Armed Police Force fought bravely, and the people, including the teachers, students, staff members, and workers at the institutions of higher learning, worked very hard together under the

leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, thus winning a major victory in our struggle to end the unrest. Generally speaking, the overall situation in the province is becoming stable. Order has been restored in those parts of the province where traffic was once disrupted and production and work were once interrupted. However, we should see that the situation is still rather grim. A very small number of reactionaries are continuing to stubbornly resist us and are trying to change their struggle tactics. Some of them have gone underground in order to preserve their strength, spy out the land, and wait for an opportunity; some have formed scattered small groups to continue their counterrevolutionary propaganda in a vain attempt to disrupt work at factories, mines, and enterprises; and some of them are secretly forming ties among themselves and with the remnants of the gang of four and various social dregs, and in spite of the danger, are trying to devise serious incidents. Apart from all this, internal and external forces antagonistic to us, particularly the Voice of America—which has spread a great many counterrevolutionary rumors—are conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda. They have provided conditions to facilitate the sabotaging activities organized by this very small number of people. We absolutely cannot lower our guard against this.

Qian Yunlu pointed out: At present, we are still at a critical moment in the course of this struggle. We must not let ourselves be fooled by this transient tranquility, or let ourselves be stopped by the difficulties now confronting us. The comrades from the institutions of higher learning should fully understand the seriousness, complexity, and formidable nature of this struggle; do their utmost to arouse their revolutionary spirit; have firm faith; and persistently and properly do their work, in order to make this struggle a complete victory.

He demanded that the institutions of higher learning:

First, inspire the minds of cadres, party members, teachers, and students with the spirit of the series of instructions issued by the central authorities; organize people to study the important speeches delivered by Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and other central leading comrades; study the open letter from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all party members and the people; in light of the actual circumstances in Hubei, study the two speeches delivered by Comrade Guan Guangfu on behalf of the provincial party committee; and try to understand the spirit of the instructions issued by the central authorities. Now, it is especially necessary to study the important speech delivered by Comrade Deng Xiaoping during his meeting with the martial law enforcement cadres at or above army level.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping, with the insight of a great proletarian revolutionary, has a firm grasp of the substance and crux of the matter and the most crucial issues. He has incisively laid bare the causes and realities of this struggle, thus pointing out the direction in which party,

government, Army building, and the reforms will proceed in the future. This has extremely profound significance for helping the party, the Army, and the people remain ideologically united and fight side by side.

Through studying, we can fully understand the realities and seriousness of this struggle and the need to enforce martial law in the capital city and suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and will have firm faith in the party Central Committee and the State Council's correct leadership, and firmly believe that the party and the government can stabilize the situation and that the party and the country will have a glorious future.

It is necessary to profoundly understand that the unrest and the counterrevolutionary movement represent an adverse political trend brought about by the current international climate combined with the bourgeois liberal trends in contemporary China. It is something that if it had not happened now, it would have sooner or later. It is independent of people's will. Only if we carry through this struggle can there be hope for the party, the country, and the people.

It is necessary to further disclose the true story of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing; to expose the criminal activities and conspiracies behind the local rebellion started by a very small number of people; to extensively propagandize and earnestly study the heroic deeds of the commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army, officers and men of the Armed Police Force, and public security cadres and policemen in their struggle against the very small number of ruffians; to study and propagandize the advanced models who have taken a clear-cut stand in stopping the unrest; to further cultivate uprightness and a fighting spirit; and to organize and encourage the masses of teachers and students to more conscientiously join in the struggle against the unrest.

Second, conduct meticulous and effective ideological work and keep the masses of the teachers, students, staffers, and workers united. Because of various complicated circumstances, and in particular, because of the corrosive effects of the counterrevolutionary propaganda conducted by counterrevolutionary forces at home and abroad and of the bourgeois liberal ideological trends, some young students and a very small number of teachers are ideologically confused. This has made our work even more complicated. Therefore, it is necessary for us to rely even more on our political strength and to educate the masses and keep them united by means of effective ideological and political work.

Cadres at all levels should mix with the people, try to understand them, and, in light of the ideological realities among them, properly do their work with well-defined objectives in their minds.

It is necessary to hold all kinds of forums and dialogue meetings, to study and exchange ideas with them, to dispel some people's ideological apprehensions, and to listen to their reasonable suggestions.

Party organizations, from general party branches down to minor party branches and party groups, should organize party members and, on the basis of the principle of division of labor, let them be responsible for mass ideological work, in order to forge close ties between the party and the masses through this work. It is necessary to give play to the roles of trade unions, the CYL, student unions, and democratic parties; to properly conduct ideological and political work with them; and to strengthen the work concerning teachers.

It is the duty of teachers to teach and educate people. Teachers should, in addition to heightening their own awareness, voluntarily conduct ideological and political work among students and try to influence students with the correct stands and views, in order to stimulate their ideological transformation and to enable Marxism-Leninism to gradually prevail on the campuses and, in particular, in the classrooms.

Third, isolate the very small number of people who started the unrest and severely crack down on their leaders, who have seriously violated the law and committed serious crimes. To make this struggle a complete victory, it is first necessary to unite with the majority of the people, to make them firm, and to resolutely isolate and crack down on the very small number of people who have seriously violated the law and committed serious crimes. These two matters are closely related.

This important political struggle to protect the People's Republic requires that we punish, in accordance with the law, the very small number of leading troublemakers who started the unrest and those violent criminals who engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and burning during the unrest. In doing this, we must never be lenient or merciful. We should pay close attention to this policy.

The organizations which people illegally formed during the unrest without registering with the authorities and which were involved in the unrest are illegal organizations and should all be disbanded; their activities must be stopped. The leaders of these organizations should explain their activities and backgrounds to school authorities.

As for people who did bad things in varying degrees during the unrest, including those who provoked the unrest, they should be dealt with depending on the seriousness of their cases. So long as they frankly confess their crimes and voluntarily report other troublemakers, they can be dealt with leniently or even forgiven.

In doing the work discussed, it is necessary to strictly distinguish between two types of contradictions. It is necessary to do our utmost to unite with those who can

be united, including those who got involved because of their vague understanding of things, and students and teachers with extreme views. It is necessary to distinguish them from the small number of troublemakers who provoked the unrest and from the small number of criminals who have violated the Constitution and law, and try to redeem and educate them so that they will understand and rectify their mistakes and side with the party and the people.

Fourth, try to restore order as soon as an opportunity arises. Cadres at all levels and the masses of teachers, staff members, and workers should stand fast at their posts, properly perform their duties, and try to restore normal work order as soon as possible, so that the masses of teachers and students can work, study, and live under the proper conditions. The institutions should try their best to resume school as soon as possible and, depending on their own circumstances, properly arrange and readjust classes, try to arouse the enthusiasm of teachers, care for students, persuade them to return to school, and try by all means to provide additional classes so that the students can make up what they missed during their absence.

It is necessary to pay close attention to instructing the graduating class and to assigning jobs to graduates, and to properly examine graduates in accordance with state regulations after organizing them to earnestly study and helping them heighten their awareness, in order to ensure that jobs can be assigned to graduates on time.

Institutions of higher learning also should continue to try to stabilize the overall situation and order, educate and persuade students, and resolutely stop the small number of people from continuing to form ties or create trouble in society. Those who continue to make trouble and refuse to turn over a new leaf after education should be sternly punished in accordance with the law and school regulations. In addition, it is necessary to continue to rely on the strength of the community, to seek support from all sectors, and the cooperation of guardians, in order to properly stabilize the schools.

Fifth, give play to the role of fighting bastions of the party organizations, and the vanguard and exemplary role of party members. In the fighting, we must strengthen the building of party organizations and leading bodies at all levels in universities and colleges. All party members in universities and colleges and leading cadres at all levels must fully keep in line with the central authorities politically. They must take a firm stand in the face of major issues of principle. They must take a clear-cut stand and stand at the forefront of the struggle. They must take the lead in standing fast at their posts, in maintaining normal order, and in resolutely fighting against those who deliberately try to create new disturbance. Party organizations must strengthen their education and control over party members. Party members, and party member leading cadres in particular, must consciously observe party discipline and play their

exemplary role in observing the state laws and decrees. With regard to those party members who are guilty of beating, smashing, looting, and burning during the disturbance, or engineering, organizing, instigating, and leading certain counterrevolutionary sabotage activities, we must expel them from the party once their crimes are proved, in order to purify the party organizations and to maintain the party's combat effectiveness. In conclusion, Qian Yunlu pointed out: The cruel facts of the current struggle have educated us profoundly. Universities and colleges are a very important front. Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, we must rely on the concerted efforts made by party organizations at all levels and the broad masses of cadres, teachers, and students to win the complete victory of the current struggle. In our work in the future we must persist in the basic line of the party, in one center, two basic points, in opposing bourgeois liberalization, and in the socialist orientation for running universities and colleges. We must persist in reforming our educational system. Through protracted and unswerving efforts, we must truly build our universities and colleges into a powerful front which defends the party leadership and socialist cause.

Hubei City University Head Refutes VOA Claims
HK1406155989 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Recorded interview with Qin Minyou, president of Wuhan University, by our staff reporter on 13 June]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Reporter] President Qin, the Voice of America [VOA] broadcast yesterday said that Wuhan University is now empty and that all of the students have left. I hope you will say something about this.

[President Qin] I think if you come to Wuhan University and have a look, everything will be clear to you. So far, our 1,800 graduates for this year have all stayed at school. Our 900-odd day students have never stopped coming to classes; many graduate students have insisted on attending classes; and there are still over 1,000 undergraduates at school, although a number of them have left the school. So the allegation that all Wuhan University students have left is a sheer fabrication. Therefore, I would have to say that what the Voice of America and other broadcasting stations—I mean some other foreign radio stations—have said about Wuhan University is a complete fabrication.

[Reporter] You mean the majority of the students are still at school.

[Qin] The vast majority of them are there. And with regard to foreign experts, many experts from foreign countries, including Japan, France, and Germany, work for our university, and none of them have left. Oh, three Japanese experts left earlier, and all of the French experts are still here. Some of the foreign experts have left because their contracts have expired, but they did

not leave ahead of schedule. However, some American experts have left, including six adults and two children. That is all. [passage indistinct] So the VOA statement that all foreign experts have gone is nothing but rumor, and all of the teaching and administrative staff were very angry at hearing this. One more thing I want to tell you is that a French radio station alleged that the Army wanted to enter and garrison Wuhan University but that it was not able to enter because I objected, whereupon the Army extended a warning to me, intimating that if I insisted on refusing to let them enter, I would be punished by military law. So I would like to ask when the Army entered Wuhan University and when I was punished by military law. [passage indistinct] As a result, many of our students who are studying abroad called me, one after another, asking whether the Army had intimidated me. I told them that nothing had happened to me at all. This shows how alarming rumors are circulating throughout the whole world, and to the best of my knowledge, this has never happened before. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Shenzhen Students Return With 'Apprehension'
HK1506014989 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Jun 89 p 9

[Text] Students are returning to Shenzhen University but not without some apprehension, according to the head of the university, Mr Luo Zhenkai.

They are going back despite reports that more than 200 people, including students and teachers, have been blacklisted by the Chinese government.

About 73 percent of undergraduates had returned to classes but they were still very nervous, Mr Luo said.

"They are afraid to be arrested and dare not come back," said Mr Luo. "But I told them that it was safer to come back to Shenzhen than to other provinces."

He admitted some students had been in Beijing, but most returned before the massacre.

"We know that the situation in Beijing would be hard to control, so we decided to ask all students to come back. Students who failed to come back are staying in other provinces, but we have already contacted them," he said.

He said there were rumours that he himself had been arrested.

"The fact is I am still here. I believe the situation in Shenzhen would be much better than other cities. In the university, there were some demonstrations. But all the demonstrations had got the registration of the Public Security Bureau in Shenzhen, so we believed we would not have big problems," he said.

He expected that there would be a greater number of students applying to study at the university in the coming semester.

"Most university applicants are afraid to go north, which has been the focus of the better students before. We expect this year the university candidates would prefer to stay in Guangdong and Shenzhen.

Southwest Region

Sichuan's Secretary Yang Rudai Commends Citizens

Thanks Security Forces

HK1306043689 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 June, leading comrades of the party, government, and Army in Sichuan Province and Chengdu City held a forum of leading comrades of the provincial and city public security departments, bureaus, and the armed police units. Gu Jinchi, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, presided.

Yang Rudai, provincial party committee secretary, said: The armed police and public security cadres and policemen have waged stubborn struggle in recent days against a handful of criminals engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson, and have won great victory in putting a stop to turmoil, protecting life and property, maintaining social order in Chengdu, and stabilizing the situation in Sichuan. They have gained the people's support and admiration. You have won great merit for the people. The party and government thank you; the people of Chengdu and of the whole province thank you.

Yang Rudai expressed warm appreciation to injured public security and armed police personnel and their families.

Comrade Yang Rudai said: In this struggle to defend the party and the people's regime, the socialist system, and the people's fundamental interests, you have displayed dauntless revolutionary spirit, feared neither hardship nor death, fought heroically and stubbornly, and battled for several successive days and nights. In carrying out your mission, you have strictly distinguished the two kinds of contradictions and concentrated the crackdown on a handful of criminals engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson, while strenuously trying to avoid injuring the masses and the students. When a handful of criminals engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson mingled among the masses and were not easy to identify, you showed the greatest restraint and suffering beatings and abuse yourselves for the sake of protecting the masses rather than injure the masses by mistake. Many armed police and public security cadres and policemen were injured. The masses, who know the facts, have expressed full understanding, resolute support, and loyal cherishing of the public security and armed police personnel. They thus created a favorable

[word indistinct] for concentrating forces to crack down on a handful of criminals elements engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson.

Comrade Yang Rudai highly praised the armed police and public security cadres and policemen for withstanding severe tests in this struggle. He said: You have passed the test. You are worthy to be called the masses' loyal sentinels and the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship.

Comrade Yang Rudai expressed the following hopes and demands to the armed police and public security cadres and policemen: First, I hope everyone will seriously study Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping's important speech delivered when he met cadres at and above the Army level of martial law units in Beijing. Second, I hope you will carry forward your achievements, make still greater efforts, and gain new merit in restoring normal order in Chengdu, further stabilizing the situation in Sichuan, and stimulating and protecting the great cause of reform and construction.

Zhang Haoruo, Xu Mengxia, He Haoju, Liao Bokang, Gao Shuchun, and Cao Qingze respectively spoke on behalf of the provincial government, Advisory Commission, People's Congress, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, Military District, and Discipline Inspection Commission. Wu Xuede, director of the provincial Public Security Department; (Wang Xiaoyuan), director of the city Public Security Bureau; and (Hong Xianze), commander of the Sichuan Armed Police, also spoke at the forum. They thanked the party, the government, and the masses for their great support, and pledged to make still greater efforts and win still greater merit.

Praises Hotel Staff

*HK1506053489 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Excerpt] On 14 June, Yang Rudai, secretary of the provincial party committee; Cao Qingze, Xu Chuan, and (Song Baoyan), members of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee; and Wu Xihai, secretary of the Chengdu city party committee, went to the Chengdu Hotel to express appreciation to the staff and workers. (Fan Qingyan), manager of the hotels, related how the staff had waged struggle against thugs and ruffians.

After hearing the report, Yang Rudai said: During the serious disturbances that occurred in Chengdu, the Chengdu Hotel was the only one of the city's three hotels for foreign guests that did not suffer damage. Your experiences show that the hotel's leadership group and party branch have fighting strength, and that you have done a good job in conducting ideological work among the staff and workers. In this struggle, strict discipline was enforced and explicit demands set. You had made

full preparations for dealing with criminal elements engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and arson. You fought this defensive battle well.

He expressed the hope that the staff and workers of the hotel will seriously study Comrade Deng Xiaoping's important speech to cadres at and above the Army level of the Beijing martial law units, and make efforts to do their work still better. [passage omitted]

Tibet Armed Police Force Backs Deng Xiaoping

*HK1406112489 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] On 13 June the regional People's Armed Police Force CPC Committee held an enlarged meeting to study and discuss the important speech made by Chairman Deng while receiving cadres at and above the Army level from the units enforcing martial law in Beijing. The committee made arrangements and demands for the study of the speech by all units of the regional people's Armed Police Force.

Head of the corps, Major-General Li Jiarui, pointed out at a discussion meeting: At the crucial moment in the counterrevolutionary revolt in the country's capital, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other veteran revolutionaries and central leaders received cadres at and above the Army level from the units enforcing martial law, and gave some important instructions. This is of very important significance for the whole party, the entire nation, and the people of the country to get a clear understanding of the situation and command confidence while cracking down on revolts in different areas of the country. In his brilliant and profound speech, Chairman Deng, showing great foresight, analyzed the roots and crux of the revolt and set all rumors flying abroad at rest. Lhasa remains under martial law. We must firmly implement the instructions by Chairman Deng and do well in all fields to maintain stability and unity.

Political Commissar (Jiang Zhu) said: [passage omitted] The situation facing the People's Armed Police units in Tibet is complicated and the tasks they are undertaking are arduous. The antiseperation struggle is a protracted one. We must have a clear understanding of our tasks and responsibilities, resolutely implement the instructions and orders issued by the central authorities, and actively coordinate with public security organs and units enforcing martial law in Lhasa to play our part in maintaining stability and unity in Tibet.

The meeting called on party committees and leaders of the People's Armed Police units at different levels to seriously organize officers and men to study the important speech by Chairman Deng and resolutely implement it, strengthen military and political training of units in accordance with the plans by the regional party committee and the People's Armed Police Force, reinforce

guards at key targets and key party and government organs, and make their due contributions in opposing separation and cracking down on riots.

Yunnan Capital Proscribes Illegal Organizations
*HK1506065589 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] The following is Notice No 1 of the Kunming City People's Government:

The Kunming City Residents Democratic and Patriotic Federation Organizing Committee, also known as the City Residents Group, as an illegal organization, must be immediately disbanded and must stop all activities.

Leaders of the Kunming City Residents Democratic and Patriotic Federation Organizing Committee must report and confess their activities to the public security organs where they are staying within 3 days from the issuance of this notice. Those who have committed crimes must make a clean breast of their crimes in the hope that they will be treated leniently or be exempted from prosecution. Those who refuse to report to the public security organs but continue to engage in illegal activities shall be severely punished according to the law.

Other ordinary members of the Kunming City Residents Democratic and Patriotic Federation Organizing Committee shall not be prosecuted provided that they have not violated the criminal law.

[Signed] Kunming City People's Government

[Dated] 13 June 1989

The following is Notice No 2 of the Kunming City People's Government:

All kinds of organizations founded by the Yunnan Patriotic Students Democratic Movement Organizing Committee and by some college students without registering with the authorities concerned according to the law are illegal organizations, and they must be disbanded and stop all illegal activities immediately.

Leaders of the above-mentioned illegal organizations shall immediately register with their own schools as of the day of issuance of this notice. Those who confess their activities and stop illegal activities can be exempted from prosecution.

[Signed] Kunming City People's Government

[Dated] 13 June 1989

North Region

Report of CPPCC Appeal to Students Published
*SK0906041389 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 20 May 89 p 4*

[Text] The municipal committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] held an enlarged chairmanship meeting on the morning of 19 May to urgently call on the fasting students who were staging a sit-in at Tiananmen Square to listen to the advice of party and government leading comrades to follow the arrangements of the China and Beijing Red Cross to accept medical treatment at hospitals, to eat food in order to eliminate the serious threat to their lives, and to safeguard the normal social, production, and living order of the capital.

Chairman Bai Jiefu presided over the meeting. The participating leading comrades of the municipal CPPCC Committee held: The current very pressing issue is that the lives of the fasting students are seriously threatened. We are very anxious and worried when we see that the lives of the fasting students are critical. We sincerely appeal to the fasting students to stop hesitating and to immediately follow the arrangements of the China and Beijing Red Cross to accept medical treatment at hospitals and restore their health. The chairman and vice chairmen of the municipal CPPCC Committee also extended high regards to the Red Cross organizations and personnel and the vast number of medical workers of the capital. Attending the enlarged meeting were Vice Chairmen Feng Mingwei, Wang Daming, Guan Shixiong, Zhang Mingyi, Li Bokang, Xia Xiang, Xu Jialu, Chen Zhongyi, and Gan Ying. Comrade Gao Ge also attended.

Beijing Groups Issue Support Statements 20 May
*SK0906061189 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 21 May 9 p 1*

[Text] On 20 May, the municipal Trade Union Council and the Women's Federation issued appeals, and the municipal committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] and the municipal Students' Federation issued a statement to express total support for the important speech delivered by Comrade Li Peng on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to express firm support for the order of the State Council on enforcing the martial law in some parts of Beijing and the order of the municipal People's Government, and to urge the vast number of staff members and workers, women, all CYL members, and students to safeguard stability and unity on their own accord, and work hard to restore the normal order of society.

The municipal Trade Union Council called on trade union cadres at various levels and the masses of staff members and workers to conscientiously study and resolutely implement the important speech of Comrade Li Peng and the order issued by municipal Mayor Chen Xitong; stand fast

at their posts; be devoted to their duties; carry out production and other work successfully; and work hard to restore the normal order of society, safeguard stability and unity, and ensure the smooth progress of reform, opening up, and socialist modernization.

The municipal Women's Federation appealed to the cadres of women's federations at various levels and the masses of women to exert conscientious efforts to understand the guidelines of Comrade Li Peng's speech, resolutely enforce the central decision with an aim to stabilize the overall situation of the capital, follow the unified arrangements and command of the central authorities and the municipal party committee in doing everything, stand fast at their posts, and strive to ensure the production order of the capital and the needs in the people's lives.

It also urged women's federations at various levels and the masses of women to show concern for and safeguard the public security of the capital, to contribute their efforts to maintain the normal order of the capital, and to protect the lives and property of women, children, elderly people, and all families.

The Beijing Municipal CYL Committee and the Students' Federation issued a statement on the current situation, pointing out: Such a situation, if allowed to continue, will initiate a huge nationwide turmoil. Over the past few days, the party and government have done a great amount of work to check the turmoil and stabilize the situation, and adopted an extremely lenient and restrained attitude. However, the situation of the capital is exacerbating continuously, and has reached a very rigorous anarchic state.

At a moment when the People's Republic faces a serious threat, the municipal CYL Committee and the Students' Federation call on CYL and students organizations at various levels, as well as all the CYL members and students throughout the municipality, to heighten their vigilance; fully understand the nature of the struggle and firmly maintain political unity with the party Central Committee; stand at the forefront with a clear-cut stand; and resolutely check the current turmoil for the interest of the nation, the interest of the people, and the fundamental interest of youths.

The "statement" says: The demand of the masses of young students that the party and government deepen reform in an all-around manner, promote democracy and the legal system, and overcome corrupt phenomena represents their precious patriotic zeal that should be affirmed. However, we would like to appeal to the masses of students to calm down quickly, fully understand the serious consequences and the tremendous damage their unreasonable deeds will cause to themselves, turn their patriotic zeal into the actual deeds to stabilize the situation, return to schools, and never do anything distressing. The municipal CYL Committee urged CYL organizations at various levels and CYL members throughout the municipality to stand fast at

their posts, persist in production, ensure the normal order in economic construction and social life, and do all they can to stabilize the situation in the capital.

Beijing Municipal Leaders Visit Peasants 29 May
SK1306042389 Beijing BEIJING RIBAO
in Chinese 30 May 89 p 1

[Text] On 29 May, Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality; Wang Xian, chairman of the municipal Advisory Commission; and Huang Chao, vice mayor of the municipality, traveled to Shunyi, Huairou, and Changping Counties to express sincere gratitude to the peasants of suburban areas who opposed the disturbances and stood fast at production. They also inspected the growing situation of wheat. Wherever they went, they found that wheat was growing well, and expected another bumper wheat harvest this summer if no serious calamities occur in the future.

When inspecting wheat fields, these municipal leaders talked with some peasants. When it came to the current situation, some peasants said in unison: We oppose the disturbances! If peasants cannot plant crops, what will the people eat? On learning that an extremely small number of persons opposed the leadership of the Communist Party, they became very angry. Peasant Gao Fengxi said: There are seven people in my family. After 10 years of reform, we have built seven tile-roofed houses, deposited 6,000 yuan, and are living a happy life. Without the Communist Party, there would be no Gao Fengxi. These peasants said excitedly that they would never agree with those handful of persons who opposed the Communist Party!

During the talk with peasants, the municipal leaders said: The first article of the General Principles of the PRC's Constitution is: "The PRC is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship, led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants." "Sabotage of the socialist system by any organization or individual is prohibited." During this serious political struggle, which has a bearing on the future and destiny of the state and the nationalities, the working class in the capital has had a clear-cut stand, has stood fast at production posts in the city proper, and has opposed the disturbances with practical actions. The vast number of cadres, peasants, scientists, and technicians in the suburban and rural areas have taken a firm stand, stood fast at production, and opposed the disturbances with practical actions as well. The municipal party committee and the municipal government now express sincere gratitude to you. So long as we unite all possible forces and resolutely support the correct policy decisions of the party Central Committee and the State Council, all schemes plotted by the extremely small number of persons will be smashed, and all disturbances will be put to an end.

Over the past few days, these municipal leaders have also traveled to other districts and counties to inspect work, and have visited those cadres, peasants, scientists, and technicians who have stood fast at their posts in the forefront of production.

Inner Mongolian City Bans Workers' Federation
SK1506093589 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The Temporary Workers' Self-Government Federation of Hohhot City has been banned by the city Public Security Bureau.

Fifteen leaders of the organization, namely (Zhang Lishan), (Wen Lihua), (Cai Shi), (Bao Huilun), and (Yang Xudong), have been taken into custody.

On 5 June, the Temporary Workers' Self-Government Federation of Hohhot City—which illegally ganged together personnel who were released from the labor-through-education centers upon completion of their sentences, vagrants, and people without fixed duties—called more than 140 people together; joined, in the name of the Workers' Self-Government Federation, the ranks of student marchers; shouted reactionary slogans; and spread reactionary words; aroused the workers to stage strikes; established ties with a university's dare-to-die group to plot [words indistinct]. At the time when they [words indistinct], they were arrested.

Of these 15 persons, [words indistinct], 7 are vagrants, 3 have previous criminal records, and some are personnel without fixed duties who fled to Hohhot City from other places. [words indistinct] (Yang Xudong), a key leader of the federation, had once been a swindler and received education-through-labor. [words indistinct]

Inner Mongolian Government Supports 'Suppression'
SK1306041189 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] On 8 June, (?all members) of the autonomous regional people's government sent letters to Wang Qun, secretary of the regional party committee, and Bu He, chairman of the region, expressing their firm support for the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion enforced by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. In these letters, they also warmly hailed the [words indistinct] of the enforcement of martial law, and the initial victory in rapidly putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion won by the martial law troops and public security cadres and policemen in Beijing with the assistance of workers and students.

These letters read: The current serious counterrevolutionary rebellion which occurred in Beijing is an unprecedented one since the founding of the PRC. During the past month or so, an extremely small number of persons deliberately created disturbances. [sentence indistinct]

They opposed the CPC leadership, attempted to subvert the PRC, and tried to overthrow the socialist system. [sentence indistinct] The policy decision on resolutely suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion made by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission has safeguarded the sacred Constitution, and has completely represented the fundamental interest and common aspiration of the entire party, the whole Army, and the people of all nationalities in the country.

These letters state: At this critical moment, when the destiny of the party and state is confronted with a serious threat, we are determined to [words indistinct]; to maintain a high degree of political unanimity with the party Central Committee; to resolutely implement the decisions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, the Inner Mongolia Regional CPC Committee, and the regional government; and to make contributions with practical actions to safeguarding the stability and unity of the region and to stabilizing the situation of the whole country.

Inner Mongolia Forces Maintain Unity With Party
SK1406063989 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jun 89

[Text] The vast number of cadres and policemen of the Inner Mongolia general border defense Armed Police Forces have firmly maintained unity with the party Central Committee and made contributions to safeguarding the stability and peace of border areas.

In the past few days, cadres of the organs of the general border defense forces and the vast number of cadres and policemen stationed in border areas have come to understand more profoundly the nature and roots of this political struggle, after studying relevant central documents and the speeches of central leading comrades, and listening to and watching radio and television programs which exposed the facts on the counterrevolutionary riot in the capital. The vast number of cadres and policemen pledged to resolutely implement the various policy decisions of the party Central Committee, strictly abide by discipline, perform duties and follow command, strengthen the coordination with the People's Liberation Army, border defense troops, and various relevant departments, and rely on the people of various nationalities in border areas to be ready at any time to cope with any condition that may appear, to enable the party and the people to rest assured.

Inner Mongolia Issues Circular on Stability
SK1006033589 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] On 9 June the autonomous regional Discipline Inspection Commission issued an emergency circular urging party organizations at all levels and all Communist Party members throughout the region to study and implement the spirit of the circular issued by the Central

Discipline Inspection Commission on strictly enforcing the party's discipline and maintaining the unity and unification within the party, and to strictly enforce the party's discipline to actively make contributions to the whole situation of stability and unity.

The circular states: In the political struggle which has a vital bearing on the life and death of the party, party organizations should bring their core and leading role and their role of fighting bastions into full play, organize or unite with the broad masses of party members and the people to block the disturbances and to quell the riot, and wage resolute struggle against the handful of bad elements who continue to cause disturbances. Leading cadres at all levels should by no means adopt an ambiguous attitude toward the disturbances, must take the stand of society as a whole, and take a clear-cut stand to resolutely be vanguards in the struggle. All Communist Party members should fully play their role as vanguards and backbone forces, and not only actively plunge into the struggle against the riot and refrain from creating and spreading rumors, but also continuously do a good job in conducting education among their family members, children, and neighbors.

The circular points out: In line with the spirit of the circular issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Committee, localities and units should resolutely and strictly deal with the cases committed by a handful of Communist Party members who have perpetrated beating, smashing, and looting during the disturbances or have drawn up plans and made arrangements for the disturbances. Efforts should be made to enhance leadership over the struggle and to regard as a top priority event the work of implementing the policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the circular issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, and the directive given by the autonomous regional party committee; of blocking the disturbances; quelling the riot; and of stabilizing the situation. Localities and units should call to account the leading personnel of party organizations who have caused serious consequences during the struggle because of their abandonment of and ineffectiveness in leadership. Localities and units should resolutely enforce discipline upon the party organizations and leading party member cadres who have not investigated the cases committed by the Communist Party Members in connection with beating, smashing, and looting during the disturbances or who have been indifferent to the disturbances and even shielded or connived with these party members.

The circular finally demands that discipline inspection organs at all levels and all cadres in charge of discipline inspection work resolutely exercise their sacred duties, safeguard and enforce the party's discipline, and make positive contributions to stabilizing the whole situation by applying the measures concerning discipline. Efforts should be made to continue to firmly grasp the work of

investigating and dealing with the cases violating discipline, and particularly to concentrate efforts on investigating and dealing as soon as possible with cases of embezzlement, bribe taking, speculation and profiteering, and extravagance and waste, which have exerted great influence and about which the people have lodged strong complaints, so as to punish the bad elements and to push forward the program of encouraging official personnel to perform their duties honestly.

Inner Mongolian City Mayor Backs Party Line
*SK0906051589 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[Text] At a meeting of cadres held in Baotou City on 7 June, Liu Jie, mayor of Baotou City, called on all party members and cadres to maintain unity with the party Central Committee in politics, organization, ideology, and understanding; to overcome numerous difficulties; and to restore the normal order in production, living, and studies as soon as possible.

Liu Jie said: The number of staff members and workers at the industrial and mining enterprises in Baotou City amounts to more than 50 percent of its people. Recently, when rumors were spreading everywhere, all party members and cadres at various levels did a great amount of work, and the situation was basically stable. Now that a counterrevolutionary riot has occurred in Beijing, our party members and cadres should all the more maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee and the State Council. We should organize the people to conscientiously study the relevant documents of the party Central Committee and the autonomous regional party committee, listen to and watch our radio and television broadcasts, and clarify their (?confused ideas) through persuasion and education by positive examples. All industrial and mining enterprises should do a good job in public security, strictly prohibit students from coming to enterprises to establish ties, and strictly prohibit their staff members and workers from going to schools to establish ties.

Liu Jie said: Under the circumstances when the situation of the entire country is rather rigorous, all units should set specific demands on party members and cadres, enhance their confidence, overcome the fear of difficulty, and take disciplinary action against the party members and cadres who not only are unwilling to do their work but also spread rumors, and who do not mend their ways despite education.

Inner Mongolian Colleges Release Notice
*SK1406072089 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional
Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 13 Jun 89*

[Text] On 13 June, Neimenggu University, Neimenggu Engineering University, Neimenggu Financial and Economic College, and Neimenggu College of Agriculture

and Animal Husbandry jointly issued an emergency circular, calling on the students who left their schools to return to school and resume classes by 15 June.

The students who do not return to school at that time will be handled according to the regulations for university students to immediately return to school and resume classes, as set forth in the circular of the autonomous regional Educational Department.

The students who learned about the circular from the broadcasting station should pass the word on to others.

Northeast Region

Jilin Bodies Show Support for Central Leadership

NPC Studies Letter

SK0906023589 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] On 7 June, some members of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and some office cadres of the committee conscientiously studied the letter of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all Communist Party members and the people of the entire country.

They maintained that the letter is an appeal and a mobilization order to safeguard the Constitution and law, the party, the socialist system, and the PRC.

They unanimously pledged to resolutely support the brilliant policy decisions and the resolute measures to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellions, worked out and adopted by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; warmly congratulated the martial law enforcement troops under the People's Liberation Army and the capital's public security cadres and policemen and Armed Police Forces, who displayed a brave and fearless spirit on their initial victory over the struggle against the counterrevolutionary plots in the city; extended lofty respects to the comrades who were gloriously injured in the struggle to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellions and to safeguard the capital and the PRC; and deeply mourned the loss of the revolutionary martyrs who bravely sacrificed their lives in the struggle.

They pointed out: The serious counterrevolutionary rebellions were instigated by a handful of people. Their purpose was to negate the leadership of the Communist Party and the socialist system, and to overturn the PRC. This will not be permitted by any CPC persons or anyone in the nation.

They expressed great indignation at the handful of people's ruthless behavior.

They said: We should certainly respond to the calls of the party Central Committee and the State Council, clearly distinguish truth from falsehood, take the whole situation into consideration, rapidly go into action, boldly stand at the forefront, maintain a clear-cut stand to the end in fighting with the handful of people who caused the disturbances, and attend to the work of stabilizing the situation. People's congresses at various levels throughout the province and their standing committees, people's deputies, the vast number of cadres, and the people of various nationalities and of various circles should positively respond to the calls of the party Central Committee and the State Council and take a clear-cut stand to oppose the counterrevolutionary rebellions.

1. We should deeply study the letter of the party Central Committee and the State Council to all Communist Party members and the people of the whole country, as well as the important speeches made by central leading comrades, including Comrades Li Peng and Yang Shangkun; unite our thinking with the guidelines of the central authorities; and consciously ensure that we act ideologically and politically in unison with the party Central Committee.

2. We should resolutely safeguard the dignity of the Constitution and the law and resolutely wage a struggle against all activities in violation of the Constitution and the law.

3. In line with the guidelines of the instructions of the central authorities, we should actively do our jobs well. We should conscientiously implement the provincial party committee's measures and requirements for stabilizing the situation in Jilin and the whole country.

4. We should strengthen ideological and political work and exert more efforts to conduct the work of persuasion.

The participants sincerely hoped that the vast number of cadres and the people of various nationalities across the province would observe discipline; would abide by the law; would resist the disturbances; would not believe or spread rumors and hearsay; would educate their families, children, and relatives not to participate in, watch, or follow the marches; do more good deeds that are conducive to stabilizing the situation; perform concrete deeds to safeguard the situation characterized by stability and unity within their own units and areas; and implement to the letter the principles on improving the economic environment, rectifying the economic order, and deepening reforms.

Jilin Organs Study, Support Central Decisions

Numerous Groups Agree With Policy

SK0006080389 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Summary from poor reception] Organs under the provincial People's Congress, as well as the personnel of the provincial Federation of Literary and Art Circles and the

provincial Radio and Television Broadcast Department, have successively launched the campaign on studying the spirit of the central policy decisions.

During the campaign, the broad masses of party member cadres in these units have actively responded to the call of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council and pledged to earnestly implement the demands set forth by the central authorities and the provincial party committee to take a firm stand, to oppose disturbances by taking a clear-cut stand, and to unify their thinking by making use of the spirit of the central authorities. They also pledged to act in unison with the CPC Central Committee in the fields of ideology and politics, to refrain from believing and spreading rumors, to deeply study and publicize the spirit of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee, to enhance the ideological and political work, to strictly abide by the law, to stand fast at their own posts, to conscientiously do a good job in accomplishing their work, to bring into full play the core and fighting-bastion role of party organizations and the vanguard and model role of party members, and to make due contributions to the stabilization of Jilin Province and the safeguarding the stability and unity.

In addition, leading comrades in the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, the provincial Trade Union Council, and the provincial People's Procuratorate also organized the activities of studying the spirit of the circular issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The provincial Trade Union Council and the provincial People's Procuratorate also toured enterprises and plants to conduct inspection and guidance on production restoration.

Auto Plant Voices Approval

SK0906060189 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The Changchun No 1 auto plant held an oath-taking rally with the participation of 10,000 staff members and workers at the main road of the plant on the afternoon of 8 June.

The rally mobilized all staff members and workers of the plant to persist in production, to stand fast at their posts, and to attain harvests in both quality and results.

(Geng Jiaojie), director of the plant, made a speech at the rally.

He said: On 6 and 7 June, a small number of people set up roadblocks on some roads to the Changchun No 1 auto plant, and some persons created a human wall in front of the plant's gate to stop the workers from going to work and to incite the workers to stage a strike. Thus, the staff members and workers of the plant could not go to work under a normal situation, and some supporting and auxiliary products and raw materials urgently needed for production could not be transported to the plant. This seriously threatened the plant's normal operation and

the stability of the staff members and workers' livelihood. Under such circumstances, the vast number of staff members and workers overcame various kinds of difficulties, persisted in production, and stood fast at their posts in order to safeguard the interests of the state, the plant, and the individuals. They have fulfilled the fixed production tasks during the past few days.

(Geng Jiaojie) said that at present, leaders and the vast number of staff members and workers in the plant have adopted a clear-cut and firm attitude to persist in production, to stay fast at their posts, and to oppose strikes.

He said: Since the beginning of this year, the plant has made gratifying achievements in manufacturing CA-141 vehicles, vehicles of new models, and limousines despite the difficulties outside the plant. In the coming 7 months, the plant will be confronted with even greater difficulties and more severe trials. In order to realize the annual fighting goals, on behalf of the plant party committee and the plant administration, he called on the staff members and workers to resolutely act in unison with the party Central Committee; to resolutely support the current policy decisions of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; to clearly tell the truth from falsehood; not to hear or spread rumors; not to participate in the activities harming the interests of the state and 80,000 staff members and workers of the plant; and to resolutely resist these activities. We should continue to overcome difficulties, stay fast at our posts, strictly enforce law, discipline, and the plant's regulations and systems, and try every possible means to ensure the fulfillment of production tasks. Communist Party members and Communist Youth League members in the plant should step forward bravely and play an exemplary role at this crucial moment, and maintain a high degree of political responsibility and the strong principle on party spirit to resolutely safeguard and enforce party discipline. At this crucial moment, leading cadres at various levels in the plant should set strict demands on themselves, be devoted to their duties, bravely assume responsibility, work hard, share weal and woe with workers, and play an exemplary role.

Account of 17, 18 May Demonstrations in Jilin

SK0906064189 Changchun JILIN RIBAO
in Chinese 19 May 89 p 1

[Text] In the last couple of days, some students and teachers of colleges universities, and secondary specialized schools in Jilin, Yanbian, Siping, and Tonghua of our province have held rallies and demonstrations one after another to support the petitioning fasting students of the institutes of higher learning in the capital.

On 18 May, more than 10,000 college students left the Dongbei Power Institute, Jilin Medical College, Jilin Chemical Engineering Institute, Jilin Forestry Institute, the Water Resources and Power Managerial Cadres

Institute, Jilin Teachers College, Jilin City Lianhe University, and Jilin Specialized Metallurgical Industry and Electrification School in Jilin City to hold marches along several routes. They held streamers reading "Eliminate corruption" and "It is not a crime to love the country," and shouted slogans. The actions of the students won the applause of the people watching them. Some units put up posters to support the patriotic deeds of the students. Representatives of the students of some institutes of higher learning also handed their respective letters of petition to the responsible comrades of the Jilin City government. Several dozen press workers of JIANGCHENG RIBAO [JIANGCHENG DAILY], QINGNIAN KEXUE BAO [YOUTH SCIENCE JOURNAL] and YANJIANG YU KOUCAI magazine [SPEECH AND ELOQUENCE] also joined the supporting demonstrations. On 17 May, more than 1,000 teachers and students of Jilin Teachers College staged a demonstration on the streets.

At noon on 18 May, nearly 4,000 teachers and students of Yanbian University, Yanbian Medical College, and Yanbian Teachers College, located in Yanji City, the capital of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, also left their campuses to march on the streets in an orderly manner. During their marches, they shouted such slogans as "Support the Beijing patriotic movement," "Eliminate life tenure of office," "We demand democracy," and "Freedom of press." Representatives of the teachers and students of Yanbian University who were demonstrating delivered an "emergency letter of appeal" face to face to Li Dezhu, provincial vice governor and secretary of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture, and asked the autonomous prefectural party committee to pass it on to the party Central Committee and the State Council.

On the evening of 17 May, more than 1,000 teachers and students of Siping Teachers College staged a demonstration on the streets. Several hundred students of this college held another demonstration on 18 May. More than 30 students, teachers, and workers of the Siping party school also participated in the supporting activities.

On 18 May, more than 1,000 students of the Tonghua Teachers College, the only institute of higher learning in Tonghua City in the eastern part of our province, staged a sit-in at the compound of the Tonghua City CPC Committee. More than 10 student representatives held a dialogue with the leading persons of the city party committee.

Jilin Capital Devises Regulations on Order
SK1206033989 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 2100 GMT 11 Jun

[Text] of Circular No 2 of the Changchun City People's Government]

[Text] In accordance with the guidelines of the State Council circular on resolutely checking the sabotage of economic order with a view to ensuring the normal

operation of industrial production, in line with the strong demands of the vast number of citizens throughout Changchun City, and to ensure the stable social order and the normal operation of production, teaching, and the livelihood of the city's people, we hereby issue the following circular:

1. Nobody is allowed to set up obstacles on roads or to block or destroy vehicles and various traffic and civil administration facilities without authorization.
2. Nobody is allowed to establish illegal ties or incite class boycotts at schools. Nobody is allowed to establish illegal ties at enterprises or establishments, to prevent workers and staff members from working, or to incite strikes.
3. Nobody is allowed to privately set up speakers to make broadcasts, to put up big- or small-character posters or distribute leaflets at any place, or to give lectures at street corners.
4. Nobody is allowed to attack public security cadres or policemen, or prevent them from maintaining traffic order and public security, or from performing official duties.
5. Pertinent departments and personnel on duty have the power to deal with those who violate the aforementioned regulations.

Jilin CPPCC Discusses Changchun Mayor Speech
SK1006074389 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Summary from poor reception] The staff members and workers of organs under the provincial Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] Committee earnestly studied and held earnest discussions on the speech given by the mayor of Changchun City on safeguarding the normal order of schooling, production, and transportation

It was pointed out at the discussion and study that since 5 June, a handful of persons has set up barricades at the important traffic intersections to interrupt traffic, thus seriously hampering the city's routine work and production order. They have also spread rumors and incited workers to strike. To deal with the disturbance, the city's mayor made a radio speech and the city people's government also posted circulars everywhere in the city.

During the discussion, the participating personnel said that they resolutely support the spirit of the speech and the circular, and that experience has shown that the stable situation has not been easily established and no one has the right to make the people suffer again from disturbance. Without a normal order and stable circumstances, we cannot begin to talk about the work of

developing the economy, improving the economic environment, rectifying economic order, enhancing the civilization, and improving the people's livelihood. Disturbances will certainly cause the suffering of citizens, democracy, and the country.

During the discussion, the participating personnel also said that the current political struggle is very arduous and complicated and represents a rigorous trial for every Communist Party member and state apparatus cadre. Therefore, efforts should be made to strictly abide by the political discipline, to resolutely act in unison with the CPC Central Committee in the fields of ideology and politics, to refrain from believing the rumors and from spreading rumors, and to take a clear-cut stand in opposing disturbances. Meanwhile, they urged the Changchun City People's Government to boldly exercise leadership over the current political struggle; to unite with and lead the people throughout the city; and to adopt effective measures to further safeguard the normal order of production, work, and the people's livelihood, to carry forward the situation of stability and unity, and to ensure the smooth progress in building socialist material and spiritual civilizations".

Jilin Education Commission Makes Announcement

*SK1106042789 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2100 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] On 10 June the Jilin Provincial Education Commission issued an announcement containing the following demands:

1. Communist Party members, cadres, teachers, staff members, and workers of higher educational institutions should earnestly study the open letter of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all Communist Party members and the people throughout the country. The party organizations, administrative offices, trade unions, the Communist Youth League Committee, and student federations of schools should enhance their ideological and political work; firmly trust the CPC Central Committee; and act in unison politically with the CPC Central Committee.

2. Various higher educational institutions should adopt effective measures to restore their normal teaching order as soon as possible. Those which have suspended their classes should resume them immediately. Some affiliated colleges and schools which have the special circumstances of having to deal with school terms and have greater changes in their schedules should enforce their system after obtaining the approval of the provincial Education Commission.

3. The teachers, students, staff members, and workers of higher educational institutions should consciously maintain the normal order of their school and should ferret out or resolutely prevent the handful of students from cutting their classes, actively going out to establish ties with other schools, and disturbing the order of schools

and society. Those who have not repented of their wrongdoings through education should be strictly dealt with in line with the law and the educational regulations.

4. Various institutions should painstakingly organize teaching activities, make efforts to fulfill the tasks set forth by the teaching plans, and refrain from lowering teaching standards at will.

5. All teachers in the higher educational institutions should firmly stand fast at their teaching posts, abide by the work discipline, do their utmost in performing their duties, be highly responsible for students, carry out earnest teachings, and vigorously help students to do a good job in comprehending the study losses caused by undertaking democratic petitions.

6. The broad masses of students should further discern the character of the struggle, enhance their sense of the legal system, and consciously abide by the law and order set by the government and by school rules and regulations. Those who have been absent from the classes should return to their classes in line with the date set by the school authorities. Otherwise, they will be strictly dealt with in line with the regulations of school management.

7. Student enrollment and job arrangements for graduates of higher educational institutions should be carried out in line with the plan.

8. Various social circles and students' parents are earnestly requested to display the spirit of being responsible for the country, and students to cooperate with the school authorities to [words indistinct] and to continue to make contributions to the rapid restoration of the normal order of teaching as soon as possible among the higher educational institutions.

Key Student Union Member Arrested in Liaoning

*SK1506095189 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 14 Jun 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 June, in close coordination with the security department, (Wang Lihua), chief of the reception department of the (Heping) Hotel in Shenyang City, seized a fugitive key member of the Students' Self-Government Union of Beijing College and handed him over to public security authorities.

At about 1330 this afternoon, a young passenger, claiming to be from Beijing and carrying his student's identity card, asked to be put up at the Heping Hotel for the night. When looking up the student's identity card, (Wang Lihua), chief of the reception department of the hotel, discovered that the photo on the student's identity card was unlike the person he was dealing with, and the passenger answered his questions ambiguously and hesitantly. Thinking the passenger suspicious, (Wang Lihua) stopped interrogating and guided him to the fifth floor to go through the lodging procedure. Then, (Wang Lihua) immediately reported the situation to the Security

Department of the hotel. The Security Department discovered a dagger, 1,400 yuan in cash, and some materials for propagating the counterrevolutionary rebellion in his travel bag; they then immediately handed him over to the public security authorities.

According to an initial investigation, this passenger is named (Zhu Wenli), male, 22 years old, and a jobless youth. He lives at the Tonghe forest farm in Weihe Forestry Bureau in Heilongjiang Province. He has been detained by public security authorities many times. As he himself confessed, during the period of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, he served as (?commander) of the team to block the military vehicles of [words indistinct] martial law enforcement troops and as chief of the social section of the headquarters of the Student Self-Government Union of Beijing College. After the suppression of the Beijing counterrevolutionary rebellion, he fled to Shenyang. At present, this case is under investigation.

Liaoning 19 May Appeal for Students Published
SK0606112589 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO
in Chinese 19 May 89 p 1

[Emergency letter of appeal issued by the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Youth League, the provincial Youth Federation, and the provincial Students Federation to the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the National People's Congress Standing Committee on 18 May]

[Text] Now the hunger strike being staged by some Beijing college students in Tiananmen Square has entered its sixth day. The lives of several thousand brothers and sisters are at stake. This touches the hearts of the 8.06 million youths of Liaoning Province. Students in the hundreds of thousands in some dozen cities throughout the province have staged demonstrations on streets to support the Beijing students. We are deeply worried about this. To prevent the situation from worsening, to ensure the mental and physical health of students, and to solve problems conscientiously along the track of democracy and the legal system, we make the following emergency appeal:

1. We urgently hope that Comrades Zhao Ziyang and Li Peng, principal leading persons of the party Central Committee and the State Council, will go among the students to hold sincere, substantial, and constructive dialogues with them on an equal basis.

2. We appeal to the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the National People's Congress [NPC] Standing Committee to fully affirm the great significance of the patriotic deeds of the masses of students in facilitating the construction of democratic politics, improving party style and maintaining honesty in official duty performance, and promoting the progress of the state in order to protect the political zeal of the masses of students.

3. We suggest that the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the NPC Standing Committee hold emergency meetings respectively to study ways to resolve the reasonable demands and suggestions of the students as soon as possible, and make relevant subjects under discussion known to the entire country.

We hope and believe that the party and government will earnestly accommodate the reasonable demands of the masses of students and people, and be resolve to quickly and greatly comply with the will of the party and the people, overcome corrupt phenomena, facilitate the political and economic structural reforms, improve democracy and the legal system, and accelerate the progress of China's socialist modernization.

Northwest Region

Gansu: Lanzhou Mayor Appeals for Social Order
HK0706130689 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service
in Mandarin 09300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] On behalf of the Lanzhou City People's Government, Mayor Ke Maosheng issued a letter of appeal to the city's citizens. The text is as follows:

Citizens, workers and young students:

Over the past few days all of you have felt anxious about social order in Lanzhou City. Roadblocks were erected on crossings of main thoroughfares, major bridges and in front of the gates of some institutions and enterprises. Some people intercepted passing vehicles at will and confiscated driving licenses in an attempt to disturb the city's public traffic. Others wantonly rushed into the city's railway station to block trains, causing an occasional dislocation of rail traffic. Such an anarchical chaos has caused heavy losses to the state and the people and severely affected the normal order in life and production as well as social order. We can obviously see that now many workers cannot go to work and factory's raw materials and products are thrown aside. The business of many shops is at a standstill because they cannot replenish their stock. Banks find it difficult to circulate their funds and this will affect the timely payment of wages to workers and staff members. Some middle school students and pupils cannot attend classes. Patients and medicines cannot be delivered to hospitals in time. Babies and the aged have no milk to drink. Heaps of refuse cannot be removed at dawn. What is worse, because of traffic blockades, there is now a serious shortage of major daily necessities though there is an ample supply of goods. The production and supply of coal and gas for the city's citizens cannot be guaranteed and even oil, soy sauce and vinegar are in short supply. Some shops cannot [word indistinct].

Citizens, workers and young students:

Such a situation can in no way continue. If traffic in the city and rail traffic cannot be kept smooth, the whole city will be in great chaos, production and work will suffer an inestimable loss and the life of all of us will be threatened. In the end, those who will bear a sad loss are still the mass of our citizens, workers and young students. I think all of us should understand it. Ours is a city of the people. All citizens, workers, staff members and young students will continue to study and work here. Our common interests rest in our effort to maintain a normal order of the city and this is also an unshirkable duty for all of us. We sincerely hope that all citizens, workers and young students will take immediate action and make concerted efforts to improve traffic in the city and keep rail traffic smooth. Facing such a stern situation, all citizens should take the overall interests into consideration and share weal and woe. All workers must stand fast at their posts and persevere in production to ensure supply. Government functionaries must set an example in observing discipline and do their work well. Residents should not listen to and spread rumors, nor should they converge in the streets and on squares, and nor should they block traffic and affect social order. All student youth, under the present special and complicated situation, we hope you will keep calm and seriously think over and over: If students continue to boycott classes, workers cannot produce anything and government functionaries cannot go to work, what will be good for the state and yourselves? The people's government serves the people. We are duty-bound to tell you in earnest that you should in no way do anything which does harm to the interests of the people or do anything which is beyond the limits of law. We must also warn sternly a handful of people who deliberately spread rumors and instigate the people who are unaware of the truth that they should wake up and pull back before it is too late. Otherwise, you will answer for all consequences arising. We must specially remind all of you that things in society are very complex. We have found that some lawless elements disturbing public order and all sorts of criminals pretend to be students or lurk in the masses of the people to engage in all acts of sabotage, spread rumors to confuse the people, stir up trouble and fan the flames of trouble. For this reason, citizens, workers and young students should all keep their weather eyes open, distinguish between right and wrong, heighten their vigilance and firmly support public security police and armed police in their resolute struggle to maintain stability in Lanzhou and work hard to guarantee a smooth development of reform, opening up and all other undertakings.

The Lanzhou City People's Government, 7 June 1989.

Qinghai Military District Acclaims Deng Speech
HK1506062989 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 14 Jun 89

[Text] The party committee of Qinghai Military District has seriously studied the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, and unanimously pledged to apply the spirit of the speech to unify thinking and action and

make proper contributions to totally putting down this counterrevolutionary rebellion and safeguarding the fruits of 10 years of reforms and construction.

The members of the committee profoundly felt that the speech of Chairman Deng swept down from a commanding height and embraced the overall situation. It provided a powerful ideological weapon for unifying people's thinking, gaining a clear picture of the situation, and winning total victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The comrades said: Chairman Deng has made an incisive analysis of the nature and roots of this counterrevolutionary rebellion. He has specially affirmed that the strategic goals for modernization and the basic line and principles and policies laid down since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee are completely correct, and has pointed out the orientation for how to adhere still better to the four cardinal principles and in reform and opening up in the future. This is of great significance for unifying our thinking and eliminating misunderstandings. We must certainly not start to waver over the 10 years of reform and construction on account of this counterrevolutionary rebellion; we must unswervingly adhere to one core and two basic points, and do still better in advancing reforms and construction in the state and the Army.

Qinghai Party Meeting Supports Central Decisions
HK0706032089 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] Provincial Party Committee Secretary Yin Kesheng pointed out at a study meeting of the provincial party committee Standing Committee on 6 June: We must unswervingly uphold party leadership and the socialist system, and take a clear-cut stand against any behavior that negates party leadership and the socialist system. He called on the party members and the masses of all nationalities to work in concert to make a success of Qinghai affairs, to contribute toward stability in the whole country.

The participants in the study meeting included Yin Kesheng, Tian Chengping, (Jin Jipeng), Sang Jiejia, Lu Baoyun, Bian Yaowu, and Hou Shaoching. Present as observers were Ma Wanli, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Huanjue Cailang, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and comrades Gesang Duojuie, Duo Ba, and others.

The meeting studied and discussed the letter of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to the party members and people throughout the whole country, and the speeches of leading central comrades. The comrades unanimously pledged resolute support for the decisive steps taken by the CPC Central Committee. They said: It was completely correct to decisively put down this riot. This accorded with the aspirations and fundamental interests of the people of the whole country.

The comrades at the meeting proposed: The party organizations throughout the province must organize the party members, cadres, and masses to seriously study the letter of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to the party members and people throughout the whole country, to clearly understand the situation and the seriousness and long-term nature of this struggle. The whole body of party members, cadres, workers, teachers, and students must stay firm at their posts, maintain normal order in work and teaching, get a good grasp of production, and ensure effective supply.

Comrade Yin Kesheng said at the meeting: The party members and masses of all nationalities in the province must resolutely respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, resolutely oppose riots, and unswervingly maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee. This is currently the top-priority affair. All levels in the province must make concerted efforts to maintain Qinghai's stability, as a contribution to stability in the whole country. We must seriously study the letter of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to the party members and the people throughout the country. Problems that we do not understand clearly in the course of study can be discussed through normal channels, without grabbing people by their pigtaileds or beating them with clubs [bu zhua bianzi, bu da gunzi]. We should deepen comprehension and enhance thinking in the course of study and discussion.

The commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and the People's Armed Police and the public security cadres and policemen must do a good job in maintaining social and public order with the support of the masses, and crack down hard on criminal activities of all kinds.

Xinjiang Leaders Instruct on Halting Turmoil
HK0606145789 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] This service's report: The regional party committee called a meeting for cadres at and above office levels, instructing party organizations at all levels to exert all-out efforts to halt turmoil and maintain stability, to do a good job in all items of work according to the arrangements of the Central Committee and State Council, and to use concrete actions to support the Central Committee, State Council and Central Military Commission's resolute move to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Regional Party Committee Deputy Secretary Janabil presided over the meeting. Regional Advisory Commission Chairman Wang Enmao, and Party Committee Deputy Secretary and concurrently Regional Government Chairman Tomur Dawamat delivered important speeches at the meeting.

Tomur Dawamat pointed out, at the critical moment when the fate of the state and the party is gravely threatened, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) troops exercising the martial law, who have the party and people's basic interests at heart, have promptly quelled the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital city. They have once again rendered historic meritorious services. The PLA is a mighty force after all, and a civilized army at that; it has lived up to the title of the people's loyal defender, the firm pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship, and the great wall of iron and steel of the People's Republic.

Dawamat pointed out that, at the time when we are celebrating the initial victory of quelling the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing, we should soberly see the long-term nature and complexity of the struggle. A small group of counterrevolutionary lawless elements will never reconcile to their failure. They will wait for an opportunity to stage a comeback. Although the situation in the region is on the whole rather stable, there are trends calling for our vigilance. In the wake of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, there are also a small number of people who have given vent to complaints against the Central Committee, the State Council, and the People's Army, and have even deliberately attacked them. At the same time, some reactionary forces and separatists at home and overseas have never stopped their evil plots. Therefore, we should never relax our vigilance. We should resolutely expose and crack down on those bad elements, who voice grievances for the counterrevolutionary riot and stir up trouble, by no means should we show leniency to them. At the same time, it is imperative to continue to do a good job in adopting precautionary measures. Should riots and counterrevolutionary rebellion take place, they must be resolutely put down.

In his speech, Tomur Dawamat set forth four requirements for party organizations at all levels: 1. It is imperative to organize party members and cadres of all nationalities to earnestly study the Central Committee and State Council's Open Letter to All Party Members and People of the Whole Country, the 4 June JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial, and other relevant documents and materials, so that all party members, cadres and masses may have a clear idea of the truth of the current counterrevolutionary rebellion, and the harm it has done to the people. It is necessary to guide the party members, cadres and masses of all nationalities to firmly support the Central Committee's move, and to be unanimous with the Central Committee. 2. It is necessary to continue to do a good job in stabilizing the campus, and in the ideological and political work among the students. Party organizations and leadership at all levels on campuses should continue to educate students with persuasion and enlightenment, so that they may deepen their understanding, tell right from wrong, and take a firm

stand. They should never do anything to sadden the people and gladden the enemy. At the same time, it is necessary to ask the students' parents to actively do a good job in educating their children. 3. All party members and Communist Youth League members in the region, and people of all nationalities should take a firm and clear-cut stand facing the current complicated and acute struggle and severe test, resolutely oppose turmoil, and firmly support the suppression of counterrevolutionary rebellion. All cadres, workers and staff should hold fast to their positions in work and production, be loyal to

their duties, and use concrete actions to support the central authorities in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. 4. All institutions, factories, stores, mass organizations, schools, neighborhood committees should be urgently mobilized to do a good job among cadres, workers and staff, and citizens. Leadership at every tier should take its responsibility to guarantee normal order in production, work, and life, to take a firm grasp of production, to do a good job in market supply, and to their utmost to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity in the region.

PRC Charges of Taiwan Instigation Refuted
OW1406003889 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Li Huan, premier of the Executive Yuan of the Republic of China [ROC], said: The accusation made by communist China that the prodemocracy movement on the mainland was plotted and instigated by Taiwan is entirely a move designed to shirk their own responsibility.

Premier Li Huan stressed that the world public's eyes are discerning. Communist China's armed suppression of the prodemocracy movement on the mainland has been denounced all over the world. Nobody will believe the Chinese communists' story, which aims at evading responsibility.

He said: The ROC will continue to keep the people on mainland China informed of the bloody violence committed by the regime under the Chinese communist dictatorship through broadcasts, balloons carrying propaganda material, and by other means. Meanwhile, the ROC will simplify and improve the procedures for communications and telephone service between Taiwan and the mainland to facilitate contact with mainland compatriots.

Nationwide Ceremonies Mourn Tiananmen Victims
OW1506063389 Taipei CNA in English 0236 GMT
15 Jun 89

[Text] Taipei, June 15 (CNA)—National flags flew at half-mast and mass ceremonies were held across the Republic of China [ROC] Wednesday to mourn for the Tiananmen dead.

Legislative Yuan President Liu Kuo-tsai presided over a ceremony in Taipei with such ranking government leaders as Premier Li Huan, Control Yuan President Huang Tsun-chiu and Taipei Mayor Wu Po-hsiung attending.

At the site of the gathering hung a couplet: "We call on all Chinese to rise up to capture the butchers as we watch the mainland in tears; let's show our love of the country by evoking the souls of those who died for freedom."

In a statement, the 1,000-odd participants urged mainland Chinese officials, cadres and officers to rise up against the Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Peng clique and to contribute whatever they can to freedom and democracy.

In Chung Hsing New Village, Central Taiwan, over 1,000 representatives from the provincial government and civic groups attended a memorial ceremony for those who were massacred on June 4 in Tienanmen Square, Peiping.

Tien Yu-hsiu, president of the Taichung Commercial High School and chairman of the service, cited a Chinese saying, "He who wins the people's hearts will prevail, but he who loses them will perish" as he predicted that the Chinese communist regime would soon collapse.

In nearby Wufeng Village where the provincial assembly was meeting, the assembly persons stopped debate for a minute of silence for their mainland compatriots who were killed in the world-shocking bloodbath.

Taiwan Province Governor Chiu Chuang-huan said that unless the Chinese communists renounce communism, their totalitarian regime will be overthrown by the Chinese people.

In Taichung City, another 1,000-strong crowd listened to Professor Fan Chuan-pei of National Chung Hsing University speak on the true nature of communism.

Participating students, officials and civilians sang to express their sorrow over the brutal killings of the thousands of innocent people.

In the southern port city of Kaohsiung, churches and temples rang their bells as over 10,000 people gathered to denounce the communist brutality and to mourn for the dead.

Vice Speaker Chu You-fu of the Kaohsiung City Assembly urged the city's citizens to join in the campaign to break through the communist news blackout so that people could learn the Tiananmen carnage.

In Keelung, on the northern coast, more than 1,000 people participated in a ceremony mourning those mainland compatriots crushed for their anti-communist and pro-democracy struggle.

A couplet hung at the site of the gathering best showed the participants' feelings: "We watched the mainland students resist tyranny fearlessly in their struggle for freedom and democracy; in deep sorrow, let all Chinese unite together to avenge the dead."

In Tainan, Mayor Lin Wen-hsiung told a gathering of over 1,000 that the Tiananmen slaughter is a wound in Chinese history; as compatriots related by blood, "we should all support our mainland fellow countrymen."

In Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, all offshore islands, similar meetings were held to demonstrate the anger of ROC citizens over the communists' cold blood and their sympathy for the people suffering under communist rule.

Hong Kong

'Cloud of Tolerance' Hangs Over XINHUA Head
*HK1506014189 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 15 Jun 89 pp 1, 9*

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] A cloud hangs over the position of China's top representative in Hong Kong, Mr Xu Jiatur, because of what is seen in Beijing as a tolerant attitude towards Hong Kong's strong protests against the Tiananmen Square crackdown.

Hong Kong-based Chinese sources said yesterday that Mr Xu, director of the local branch of the XINHUA news agency, had been criticised by the central authorities for alleged failure to exert effective control over left-wing organisations here.

Mr She Mengxiao, a deputy director of XINHUA and former right-hand man of hardline Politburo Standing Committee member Mr Qiao Shi, has risen in stature among the agency's leadership since the imposition of martial law in Beijing, the sources said.

Meanwhile officials of Chinese operations in Hong Kong say they expect Beijing to conduct a purge among left-wing organisations here once it has regained full control on the mainland.

Martial law and the June 4 massacre have caused an unprecedented split between Beijing and left-wing forces in Hong Kong.

Thousands of people working for China-funded organisations and companies signed petitions or placed newspaper advertisements condemning the Chinese leadership and supporting the democratic movement.

"Mr Xu has been put in a difficult position after the central government was displeased with Hong Kong people's active involvement in the democratic movement in China," a source said.

He said the XINHUA agency here had not expressed support for either the decision to crack down on "political turmoil" or the military suppression in Tiananmen Square.

"Mr Xu has been labelled a consistent supporter for the reformist line of party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang.

"His earlier progressive advocacy for a rethinking on capitalism may be cited by the hardliners as the evidence of his mistakes," the source said.

Mr Xu has become increasingly liberal since he arrived in Hong Kong in July 1983, and is now a popular public figure. He has on several occasions praised capitalism and urged Chinese officials to learn its principles.

A source close to XINHUA said Mr Xu was expected to retire before promulgation of the Basic Law in the spring of 1990, and this would be followed by a major reshuffle.

"But Mr Xu will be removed in the name of retirement and his 'mistakes' will not be mentioned for the sake of Hong Kong people's confidence."

Another Chinese source said Mr Xu looked depressed and gloomy when he returned to Hong Kong late last month after attending the expanded party central meeting in Beijing.

Two other deputy directors, Mr Zheng Hua and Mr Zhang Junsheng, were said to be in a similar mood since the imposition of martial law.

"Mr Zheng is responsible for united front work in Hong Kong. The split between Beijing and the local delegates to the National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference has become a liability to him," he source said.

The source said the support by the pro-Beijing Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions for a general strike to mourn the dead had been an open split with Beijing.

"Although Mr Zhen had tried his best to prevent it, he failed to convince the labour unionists and the situation got out of control."

Mr Zhang Junsheng, head of XINHUA's Propaganda Department, was held responsible for the "open revolt" of the left-wing newspapers during the student movement, the source said.

The central leadership had decided to "clean up Wen-Ta-Sun", which referred to the pro-Beijing WEN WEI PO, TA KUNG PAO and NEW EVENING POST (or SUN MAN PAO).

The three dailies openly defied the official ban on positive reports on the student movement and the later wide coverage of the Tiananmen massacre. Photocopies of the papers were posted in more than a dozen provincial cities by students and residents to spread the news of the massacre.

"Mr She Mengxiao appeared to be the most active deputy director during that period. He has played an active role in major meetings of the agency," the source said.

Mr She, who is in his early 50s, arrived in Hong Kong last September as a deputy director and secretary-general after the retirement in August of Mr Yang Qi.

He has been a deputy secretary-general of the party's Central Commission of Political Science and Law under the leadership of Mr Qiao Shi since July 1985.

Mr Qiao is tipped to succeed the moderate Communist Party chief Mr Zhao Ziyang.

However, XINHUA assistant director Madam Tan Fuyun yesterday denied a page-one report in a local Chinese-language newspaper that Beijing had decided to sack Mr Xu.

"Mr Xu is still working here as usual. There's no such central order to call for Mr Xu's retirement. The XINHUA'S operation is absolutely normal," she said.

Madam Tan said Mr Xu had been reflecting the opinions of Hong Kong people to the central government and he would continue to do so.

A Chinese official working at a state-run enterprise in Hong Kong, who declined to be named, said economic units here would remain intact.

"XINHUA, which assumes overall supervision over the leftwing forces in Hong Kong will top the list of the purge here," the official said.

The official said he believed reprisals would be taken against Chinese officials stationed here who had given active support to the democratic movement in China.

"The purge against the Hong Kong officials will be carried out after the central government resumes control over the whole country after the mass arrests," he said.

"The central government will carry out an investigation into the Hong Kong leftwing's revolt after the mainland is restored to order. The involved Chinese officials will be recalled to the mainland and help the investigations," he said.

"Some of them will be deprived of the chances to be sent to work abroad," he added.

Legislator Encourages Asylum for PRC Employees
HK1206022789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 12 Jun 89 p 6

[By Sunny Sung]

[Text] Employees of Chinese organisations in Hong Kong, many of whom have voiced strong opposition to the armed crackdown in Beijing, should have top priority in obtaining political asylum, according to Legislative Councillor Mr Szeto Wah.

It is estimated that over 10,000 employees of China-funded organisations in Hong Kong—including the Bank of China group, China Resources, China Travel Service and China Merchants Development Company—have thrown their weight behind the student-led, pro-democracy movement in China, mostly in the form of open letters in newspapers.

Some are believed to belong to middle and high ranks of the management of these organisations.

Mr Szeto said: "As the Chinese authorities have retracted the promise of no retaliation to supporters of the movement, these employees would become victims in the nation-wide purge that will ensue."

He said that their lives would come under immediate threat if they were called back to the mainland.

"They have been standing on the side of the Hong Kong people in this patriotic movement," he said.

Mr Xu Haining, a researcher for XINHUA News Agency in Hong Kong who has openly defied the administration of Premier Li Peng, was reported to have come under political persecution by Chinese authorities.

Mr Xu has been reported as "missing" for about two weeks by XINHUA, and he cannot be reached by others for comment.

He was said to possess a crucial list of thousands of Hong Kong-based cadres, including hundreds of XINHUA cadres, opposed to Li Peng.

Mr Xu complained last month that his Happy Valley home had been ransacked by somebody apparently looking for the list.

In the past two weeks, employees of almost all major pro-China and China-funded organisations in Hong Kong have come out in defiance of the news blackout and the military crackdown of the student movement by the Chinese leadership.

Some even called for Premier Li Peng to step down.

Mr Szeto has also urged the Government to provide refuge to political dissidents fleeing China after the Beijing massacre.

The Secretary for Security Mr Geoffrey Barnes revealed last week, during his visit to London with the Governor Sir David Wilson, that Chinese people involved in the pro-democracy movement might be granted political asylum in Hong Kong.

But the Government has declined to reveal how many mainlanders had approached the authorities seeking refuge.

A Government spokesman said there had been no change in the policy towards illegal immigration.

But he said the police, immigration and military forces on the border were always on the alert for individual cases that warranted special consideration.

There has been no conspicuous increase in the number of illegal immigrants crossing the border since the Beijing bloodbath eight days ago.

The daily figures of Chinese illegal immigrants apprehended since June 5 has ranged from 30 to 41.

Alliance in Support of Democracy Leaders Chosen
HK1206015489 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 89 p 5

[Text] The leadership of the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of the Patriotic Democratic Movement in China was chosen at a meeting last night of more than 200 organisations at the Professional Teachers' Union offices in Nathan Road, Mongkok.

The Alliance's 20-member Board of Directors was chosen on a one-organisation, one-vote basis.

They are: Legislative Councillors Martin Lee Chu-ming and Szeto Wah; Father Louis Ha Keloon; Yeung Sam of the Meeting Point; Cheung Man-kwong, vice-president of the Hong Kong Professional Teachers' Union; Wong Wai-hung, president of Federation of Civil Service Unions; Ho Chun-yan of the Hong Kong Affairs Society; Lee Cheuk-yan, chairman of the Cloth Making Industry Workers' General Union who was detained in Beijing for three days last week; actor and film director, John Shum; Lau Chin-shek of the Hong Kong Christian Industrial Committee; Chan Chi-ming; Cheong Yiu-kwong; Kwok Siu-tong; Lee Wai-kit; Chu Yiu-ming; Lee Kai-ming; Ching Kai-nam; Mak Hai-wah; Lee Wing-tat and To Kwai-hang.

Mr Cheung Man-kwong said the issue of the \$20 million raised for the Beijing students had not been discussed last night but would be dealt with at a meeting of the Board of Directors tonight.

"We will discuss our direction and what to do in the future," he said.

Expelled Communist Writer To Visit Hong Kong
HK1506022789 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 15 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] Expelled communist writer and journalist Liu Binyan will visit Hong Kong for the second time soon, at the invitation of the Hong Kong Journalists Association (HKJA).

But because of safety considerations, Mr Liu, who caused a commotion during his first visit, wants to maintain a low profile in Hong Kong and has not released his arrival date, according to the HKJA.

Mr Liu will hold a press conference on June 18, and will also take part in an open seminar on the "role and cost of being a Chinese journalist" and give several open speeches during his nine-day stay here.

The HONGKONG STANDARD has learned that Mr Liu will not return to China after his Hong Kong visit.

He has, however, not asked for any kind of protection or political asylum so far.

Mr Liu, 62, together with dissident professor Fang Lizhi, and writer Wong Roushui, were expelled from the Chinese Communist Party in 1987 soon after a crackdown on students which led to an anti-bourgeois liberalisation campaign.

He is best known for an article published in 1979 in the official PEOPLE'S DAILY, titled "People or Monsters" which is considered to have been the first comprehensive report on official corruption within the Communist Party.

Legislators 'Disappointed' by UK's Howe
HK1506015389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 15 Jun 89 p 10

[By Bernard Fong]

[Text] Legislators yesterday were disappointed with the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, for refusing to seriously consider granting British subjects of Hong Kong the right of abode in the United Kingdom.

Omelco [Organisation of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] announced plans to send a delegation to London to lobby the British Government and public to recognise the right of Hong Kong British passport holders to reside in that country.

Mr Andrew Wong Wang-fat, the convenor of the Legislative Council's Constitutional Affairs Committee, was emphatic that Britain must fulfil its sovereign obligations to Hong Kong.

He said Sir Geoffrey's offer of greater flexibility in the application of the British Nationality Act to allow more Crown servants, businessmen and minorities to live in the UK was inherently divisive.

"Omelco's stand on this is unanimous," he said. Recognising that Hong Kong would have difficulty pressing the case for the right of abode through the International Court of Justice or the European Court of Human Rights, Mr Wong nevertheless said Britain could be moved to change its stance through moral persuasion.

"Britain has a moral duty to take care of British subjects and those who, though not eligible for BDTC (British Dependent Territory Citizens) passports, sought and were given refuge in Hong Kong," he said.

Mr Wong added that Omelco could not accept Sir Geoffrey's offer of special treatment for civil servants and businessmen, saying the acceptance of this would lead to the creation of a privileged class.

His sentiment was shared by Executive and Legislative Councillor, Mrs Rosanna Tam Wong Yick-ming, who said Omelco would not be deterred in seeking the right of abode for all Hong Kong residents.

She said: "Britain has agreed to ending the lease on Hong Kong in 1997. But the lease that Britain has taken out on the territory is not a lease on the people of Hong Kong."

Appealing to Britain's sense of honour, she said it was the UK's "moral and constitutional responsibility" to safeguard the Hong Kong people's liberty.

UK Foreign Secretary To Make July Visit
OW1006082589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1526 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] London, June 9 (XINHUA)—British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe will visit Hong Kong at the beginning of July, the Foreign Office said today.

"The visit will take place against the background of the government's commitment to the continuing stability, security and prosperity of Hong Kong," a Foreign Office spokesman said.

"The foreign secretary will wish to discuss with the governor and his advisers the implications of recent developments in China for the people of Hong Kong and the handling of the enormous burdens placed on Hong Kong by the arrival of Vietnamese boat people," he added.

The Foreign Office said that the exact dates and duration of Howe's visit is yet to be worked out, but there are no plans for him to visit anywhere else after his visit to Hong Kong.

Legislators To Use British Media To Plead Cause
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[By John Tang]

[Text] Senior Executive and Legislative councillors, Dame Lydia Dunn and Allen Lee Peng-fei, will leave for London early next week to lobby for Hong Kong's 3.25 million British passport holders to be given the right of abode in the UK.

Dame Lydia and Mr Lee hope to meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe during their brief stay.

They will present Hong Kong's case through the media to the British public, which has shown sympathy to the plight of local people after the Beijing massacre on June 4.

Announcing the visit, Dame Lydia urged the British community in the territory to write individually or collectively to British MPs and the media to exert pressure on the Thatcher government.

An 18-strong special Omelco [Organization of Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils] group, headed by Ms Rosanna Tam Wong Yick-ming, has been formed to drum up support for the delegates by taking the Hong Kong case to their local and British contacts during the visit.

Dame Lydia also urged local people and organisations to contact the special group if they wanted to offer help.

In a separate effort, another legislator, Mr Jimmy McGregor, is planning an unofficial two-week visit to Scotland where he will lobby the Scottish community to support Hong Kong's demand.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce is also considering sending a delegation to Britain to lobby the government.

Speaking after a special in-house meeting yesterday, Dame Lydia said she would take an Omelco position paper to London.

She said Britain had a strong moral obligation and constitutional responsibility to the people of Hong Kong, although London had stressed the practical difficulty of allowing 3.25 million people to enter the country.

Dame Lydia angrily rejected a statement by Sir Geoffrey who said the right of abode "insurance policy" was unworkable because all eligible people could decide to emigrate to the UK.

"That is absolute rubbish. He clearly knows nothing about insurance. It is actually a very low risk option for the British Government because Hong Kong people simply do not want to leave, and if they have the option to leave, most of them would not wish to go to Britain," she said.

Dame Lydia said Britain should take the lead to offer full nationality to Hong Kong British subjects and to encourage Commonwealth countries and the international community to offer a home of last resort to all non-British subjects in Hong Kong.

"We have no objection if the UK Government was to seek help from the Commonwealth countries, but our position is that the responsibility is a British one.

"On the question of quota, we are in principle against a quota arrangement because we want Hong Kong people to stay. Our whole case is that people don't want to leave Hong Kong and that Britain is the one country that can confer on Hong Kong people the right of abode without requiring them to go.

"If you have a quota system, you are encouraging people to leave Hong Kong and that certainly is not our purpose," said Dame Lydia.

"We hope in the end we will succeed. But we are not unrealistic. If we don't succeed this time, we shall certainly continue to fight for the Hong Kong people."

Dame Lydia added that it would certainly help if Mrs Thatcher and her cabinet could come to Hong Kong to try to understand the feelings of the local people.

Meanwhile, eight professional groups have jointly sent a letter to Mrs Thatcher, urging Britain to take firm and immediate action to allay local anxieties.

Representing dentists, architects, town planners, surveyors, engineers, doctors, accountants and lawyers, they said their earlier call for the granting of the right of abode to Hong Kong people in Britain has become "more urgent and realistic" in view of the recent events in China.

"If the British Government's confidence in the Sino-British Joint Declaration is still valid, Britain will need have no fear of a mass migration by Hong Kong people to its shores."

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